

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	6 S	Liberia	9 Pl.
Belgium	78 S.P.	Luxembourg	10 O.
Eire (inc. 2nd)	1/3	Morocco	1/3 O.
Denmark	1/2 D.K.	Netherlands	0.85 P.M.
France	1/2 D.M.	Norway	1/2 A.
Germany	1/2 D.M.	Portugal	1/2 E.C.
Greece	1/2 D.M.	R.D.	1/2 E.C.
Iceland	1/2 D.M.	Saint Lucia	1/2 Pl.
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1/2 S.E.
Italy	130 Lira	Turkey	1/2 T.L.
Iraq	150 Dinar	U.S.S.R.	1/2 U.S.S.R.
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	1/2 S.

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1970

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QUEEN'S ADDRESS—Queen Elizabeth reads speech in the House of Lords at yesterday's reopening of Parliament. The Prince of Wales, seated at left, wears his duke's robes for the first time during the ceremony.

*Given in Queen's Speech*

## Tax Cuts, Union Curbs Top the Tory Program

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, July 2 (UPI)—The mean tax cuts by fall, instead of waiting until the regular budget next spring.

The first intentions of Prime Minister Edward Heath and his men were made known, by tradition, through the voice of the sovereign. Queen Elizabeth II gave the program to the new Parliament in her speech from the throne.

"At home," the queen said, "my government's first concern will be to strengthen the economy and curb the inflation."

"Rising production and steadily growing national income must provide the resources for improving the social services and the environment in which we live."

The energy and enterprise needed to achieve this will be encouraged by reforming and reducing the burden of taxation, providing new incentives to saving and liberating industry from unnecessary intervention by government."

It was necessarily a rather general speech, but it said enough to suggest definite changes from the outlook of the last Labor government. There was an emphasis on free enterprise, competition and economic growth.

Among other things, Britain is to have commercial radio for the first time. Until now, the British Broadcasting Corp. has supplied the only sound service free of advertising.

Housing subsidies will be directed to those in greatest need. Local councils, which build a large portion of all the homes in this country, will offer them for sale as well as for rent.

The Conservatives will also carry out a promise to write a new immigration law putting Commonwealth citizens on the same basis as other foreigners. This will eliminate certain privileges for those in the Commonwealth, but not essentially change the amount of immigration, now greatly reduced because of resistance to colored immigrants.

Finally, on the domestic side, the new government will with pleasure redraw the boundaries of parliamentary election districts to make the populations more equal. The Labor government, in an undignified manner, refused to carry out nonpartisan proposals for boundary changes.

The queen's appearance in Parliament, with all its pageantry, was shown on color television for the first time.

There was on her throne in the House of Lords, facing ranks of peers in scarlet and ermine, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Shift Seen By Russia On Mideast

Israeli Pullout Not Prerequisite

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 2 (UPI)—Diplomatic sources saw a significant concession today in Soviet willingness to allow a new Middle East peace plan to take effect before total Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory.

This concession, encompassing statements binding Arab nations to peace rather than mere nonbelligerency after first-stage Israeli withdrawal, is viewed as a major difference from a previous two-stage Soviet plan offered in December, 1968.

It is plain, however, that total Israeli withdrawal remains the objective of the new Soviet formulation presented in Washington and at the United Nations last month.

Whereas the 1968 plan envisaged a pullback of 20 to 25 miles from the Suez Canal as part of the first stage, the present formulations reportedly are deliberately vague on this point. Arab and Western sources said today the Russians have not specified what they have in mind.

Apparently, however, the first stage of withdrawal would be sufficient to permit the clearing of the Suez Canal. Reopening of the canal affording a strategic link with the Indian Ocean has been a major Soviet aim.

First Indication

U.S. policy, however, has been one of seeming indifference toward reopening the canal. Thus the new Soviet proposals are viewed by some observers here as a first indication that Moscow may be willing to compromise to renew access to the canal.

The new formulations were said on good authority today to be "more or less similar to the 1968 Soviet plan. That envisaged a two-stage Israeli withdrawal after which Arab governments would have declared a state of nonbelligerency."

United Nations troops would have been stationed at Sharm el-Sheikh, supposedly to insure freedom of navigation through the Strait of Tiran.

Under the present much looser formulation, Arab countries would file declarations of a state of peace with the UN upon completion of the first undefined stage of Israeli withdrawal. Both Israel and the United States have stressed the importance of a state of peace, rather than mere nonbelligerency.

Mr. Nixon indicated his concern forcefully on television last night. In the interview on TV last night, Mr. Nixon said the situation in the Mideast was more dangerous

## Nixon Appoints Bruce as Head Of Delegation at Peace Talks

### Hopes Hanoi Reacts Favorably to Move

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 2 (NYT)—President Nixon announced last night the appointment of David K.E. Bruce to head the U.S. delegation at the Paris peace talks.

Mr. Nixon, who made the announcement during an unusual one-hour "conversation" with three television network commentators, promised Mr. Bruce "great flexibility" in the conduct of the negotiations and expressed the hope that "this move on our part will be reciprocated by a similar move on the part of the North Vietnamese in attempting to find a peaceful solution to the war in Vietnam."

The 72-year-old diplomat, who has served as ambassador to England, France and West Germany, will succeed Henry Cabot Lodge, who resigned last winter. Philip Habib has been serving as acting chief of the delegation and will continue as Mr. Bruce's deputy.

The appointment was advertised by the President's advisers as an important overture designed to demonstrate the President's intentions to follow up the invasion of Cambodia with efforts to move the peace talks off dead center.

#### 2 Minimum Conditions

Mr. Nixon indicated last night that the United States would return to the peace table in a flexible frame of mind but would not relinquish two minimum conditions. It would not abandon the right of the South Vietnamese "to determine their own future" and it would not agree to impose a coalition government on the South Vietnamese, although it would accept such a government as a natural result of negotiations.

Moreover, the tone of many of the President's answers last night regarding future American involvement in Indochina indicated very clearly that he was prepared to match Hanoi in a protracted struggle in Vietnam. He indicated a willingness to maintain substantial forces in Indochina until the enemy is willing to accept a "just peace" that would neither "humiliate" the United States nor encourage the Communists to embark on "expansionist policies in other areas" of Southeast Asia.



David K. E. Bruce  
Paris talks chief.

He embraced, more explicitly than ever before, the so-called "domino theory," which holds that a Communist victory in South Vietnam would encourage the enemy to undertake wars of liberation elsewhere in Asia.

He went on to say that a humiliation in Vietnam would be "immensely discouraging" to 300 million non-Communist Asians, and "ominously encouraging" to the leaders of Communist China and the Soviet Union.

The "conversation with the President" represented the President's first use of this format since his inauguration. His questioners were John Chancellor of the National Broadcasting Co., Eric Sevareid of the Columbia Broadcasting System and Howard K. Smith of the American Broadcasting Co.

The session took place in the headquarters of station KABC in Hollywood.

According to White House officials, arrangements had been made between the President and the three commentators for the program on the questions to be asked.

### Bruce En Route To See Nixon

LONDON, July 2 (UPI)—David K.E. Bruce, new chief U.S. negotiator at the Vietnam talks in Paris, left London for discussions with President Nixon in the United States, an American Embassy official said today.

Mr. Bruce, who has lived in London for much of the time since his retirement as ambassador to Britain last year, left today, the official said. He did not know Mr. Bruce's destination in the United States or where he planned to meet the President.

### News Analysis

## A New Paris Negotiator, But No New Cards

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI)—

President Nixon has named one of America's most distinguished diplomats to sit at the Paris negotiating table. But he gave him no new cards with which to deal with the Communists.

Indeed, the way in which Mr. Nixon described his objectives in the war and his view of Vietnam's role in what he saw as the world struggle with Communism, the President was simply restating long-held positions.

Mr. Sullivan visited Paris earlier this week to confer with Philip Habib, the United American delegate at the Paris talks since Henry Cabot Lodge resigned last December, Mr. Nixon reported.

But Judge Henderson said he would have a military trial until a federal tribunal consisting of one Appeals Court judge and two District Court judges had ruled on the constitutional issues. The panel is expected to convene in August.

Among men, particularly married men and teenagers, the rates showed practically no change.

In racial terms the jobless rate expected to converge in August.

Meanwhile the Army may go ahead with its pretrial preparations, but nothing that he went on to add

gave any hint of change in the

final decision-making, it was

expected that it would change in the allies' favor.

Mr. Nixon also offered a cease-fire with international supervision, an old idea that the Communists have spurned.

His third proposal, free elections

in which the Communists can par-

ticipate, could, he said, lead to

Communists in "some positions" of power" in South Vietnam.

Once again, he said that the

United States would not "impose"

a coalition regime on South Viet-

nam. If the South Vietnamese

choose a "mixed" government, he

added, "that's up to them."

The President strongly expressed his view that in any case the South Vietnamese would choose a non-

Communist government and he re-

counted the fact that no Com-

munist regime anywhere has been

popularly voted into power.

The President backed the do-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Judge Stays My Lai Case, Sets Test of War's Legality

By Homer Bigart  
ATLANTA, July 2 (UPI)—A First Battalion, 20th Infantry, soldier accused of atrocities at My Lai, when he said that there can be no hope for peace until the United States has decided voluntarily to evacuate its troops from the peninsula.

Mr. Pompidou, at his third full

press conference since taking office 18 months ago, expressed satisfaction that President Nixon had appointed a new ambassador to Cambodia, Mr. Goldsborough.

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Observers interpreted Mr. Pompidou's remark as a reference to the continued presence of South Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, continually U.S. air action over Cambodia and Mr. Nixon's refusal to set a final date for troop withdrawals from Vietnam, among other things.

In his most passionate moment during a generally calm press conference, Mr. Pompidou cried out for mercy for the people of Indochina.

When queried about possible American responses to this situation, the officials have been saying that the Middle East is "once the balance shifts, and Israel is weaker than its neighbors, there will be a war."

Equally if not more revealing, are the private conversations of his aides here. In tones that border on the apocalyptic, they describe the Middle East as a far more difficult problem conceptually and practically than Vietnam, and they continue to regard it as the single most likely cause of a great-power confrontation.

The problems of the area, they tell newsmen here, go well beyond the direct dispute between the Israelis and Arabs over the territory of Israel captured in the 1967 war, or even the larger dispute over Israel's sovereignty.

The essential concern among the President and his staff derives from their uncertainty about the Soviet Union's long-range intentions, and their fear that Moscow may well be embarked on a program of radicalizing the moderate Arab states, establishing control by proxy over the oil-producing countries of Iran and Saudi Arabia, and enlarging the combat base they have now established in the United Arab Republic to cover the entire eastern Mediterranean.

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These thoughts and fears have emerged here in the last week on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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## U.S. Unemployment Declines —But Only Among Women

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI)—Unemployment dropped substantially in June—from 4.7 to 4.7 percent after seasonal adjustment the government reported today. It was the first decline in six months.

Although the monthly report of the Labor Department was bound to spur hopes of government economists that the business slowdown is bottoming out, it also had its less sanguine aspects, such as the third straight monthly drop in payroll employment, a continued decline occurred among white workers, where the rate had been

other big jump in the unemployed. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

ment rate for black workers while the rate for whites declined.

The drop in the overall unemployment rate was attributed almost entirely to a big decline in joblessness among women whose jobless fell from 5.1 to 4.5 percent, after a sharp rise the preceding month.

Among men, particularly married men and teenagers, the rates showed practically no change.

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## Israeli Jets Said to Hit Sites Of SAM-2 Missiles on Canal

TEL AVIV, July 2 (UPI).—Israeli jets today blasted SAM-2 ground-to-air missile batteries in Egypt that may have shot down two Israeli planes Tuesday.

All Israeli planes returned safely

### Information Aide Quits Jordan's New Cabinet

AMMAN, Jordan, July 2 (AP).—Prime Minister Abdul Monem El-Far's six-day-old government had its first jolt today with the resignation of Information Minister Mohammad El-Farra.

An announcement said only that King Hussein has accepted the resignation of Mr. El-Farra, who was Jordan's chief delegate at the United Nations before taking the information post.

No replacement was announced. A source said Mr. El-Farra preferred to remain in his UN post.

The new Jordanian cabinet was formed last Saturday to try to ensure a peaceful coexistence with the Palestinian guerrillas. A four-man Arab conciliation committee is now in Amman probing into the causes of last month's bloody clashes between Jordanian Army troops and the guerrillas.

#### We Hope So'

Asked if the central sector SAM sites blasted this afternoon were the ones that launched Tuesday's missiles, an Israeli military source said, "We hope so."

Earlier, the military source had said the southern sector sites hit in the 42nd consecutive day of Israeli air raids on the canal were not the ones that shot down the two Israeli jets.

The Israeli Air Force also raided targets along the northern Gulf of Suez today, a military spokesman said, but he gave no details of these attacks.

In other action today, the Beisan Valley towns of Bet Yosef and Yarden, about ten miles south of the Sea of Galilee, came under unmanned reconnaissance aircraft. Peking gave no information on the fate of the crewmen who may have been aboard the other 11 planes, except to say that a U.S. Air Force captain had been captured.

The radio also said that between Sept. 7, 1958, and last May 23, Peking "seriously warned" the United States 474 times on what it said were U.S. "air and sea intrusions into Chinese territorial airspace and seas."

The broadcast said 13 of the warnings were made after Richard Nixon became President in January 1969. It said the Chinese are "determined to thoroughly settle each and every account of the U.S. imperialist blood debt of its criminal activities against the Chinese people."

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### Nixon's Fears On Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

two occasions in addition to Mr. Nixon's one-hour live television conversation with three network broadcasters last night. The first was in a four-hour private background session with newspaper and television executives last Friday and television executives last Friday—the contents of which were embargoed until today. The second was in a shorter background session for White House reporters before Mr. Nixon's final report to the nation on Cambodia Tuesday.

The news executives were briefed, according to an earlier White House announcement, by Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser; Lt. Gen. John W. Vogt Jr., director of operations for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and William E. Sullivan, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

He had hard criticism for the long-planned Conservative reform of labor law. Among other things the Tories want to encourage legally enforceable labor-management contracts and provide government power to delay wildcat strikes.

Such steps could be "a prescription for total anarchy and chaos in Britain's industrial relations," Mr. Wilson said. As prime minister, Mr. Wilson had his own labor reform bill but dropped it a year ago under union pressure. Mr. Heath rose to reply in kind to Mr. Wilson's strong words. He said sarcastically that Mr. Wilson would be happier now in opposition—free to use "every verbal gimmick which can be thought up by him, cheap fibs."

The two leaders also clashed on foreign policy—an area in which the queen's speech had had little to say. It seemed to treat with great care the areas in which the Conservatives, while electioneering, proposed change.

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Accordingly, every new peace proposal is welcomed on the theory that as long as the United States and the Soviet Union can keep talking, a general conflagration can be prevented.

The Nixon administration will not comment directly, however, on the new Mideast peace proposal submitted by Moscow to the big four powers—the United States, the Soviet Union and France and Britain—on grounds that it has not yet studied the plan in complete detail.

As for the administration's new initiative, announced in the most general terms by Secretary of State William P. Rogers at a news conference in Washington last Thursday, White House officials would provide few new details except to suggest that the proposal contained the following major elements:

• For the short range, a 90-day cease-fire to improve the atmosphere for a new round of talks under Gunnar V. Jarring, the United Nations mediator.

• Reaffirmation of the UN Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, providing for Israel withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and the Arabs' recognition of Israel's right to exist within secure boundaries.

• Establishment of a demilitarized zone, not along the present dividing line between the Israelis and Arabs at the Suez Canal but at a point at or near the borders of Israel or some other line established through the negotiating process.

Such a zone, the officials emphasized, would require the Israelis to relinquish an undetermined amount of its captured territory in exchange for assurances that the areas thus given up would not be available for the deployment of Arab armies.

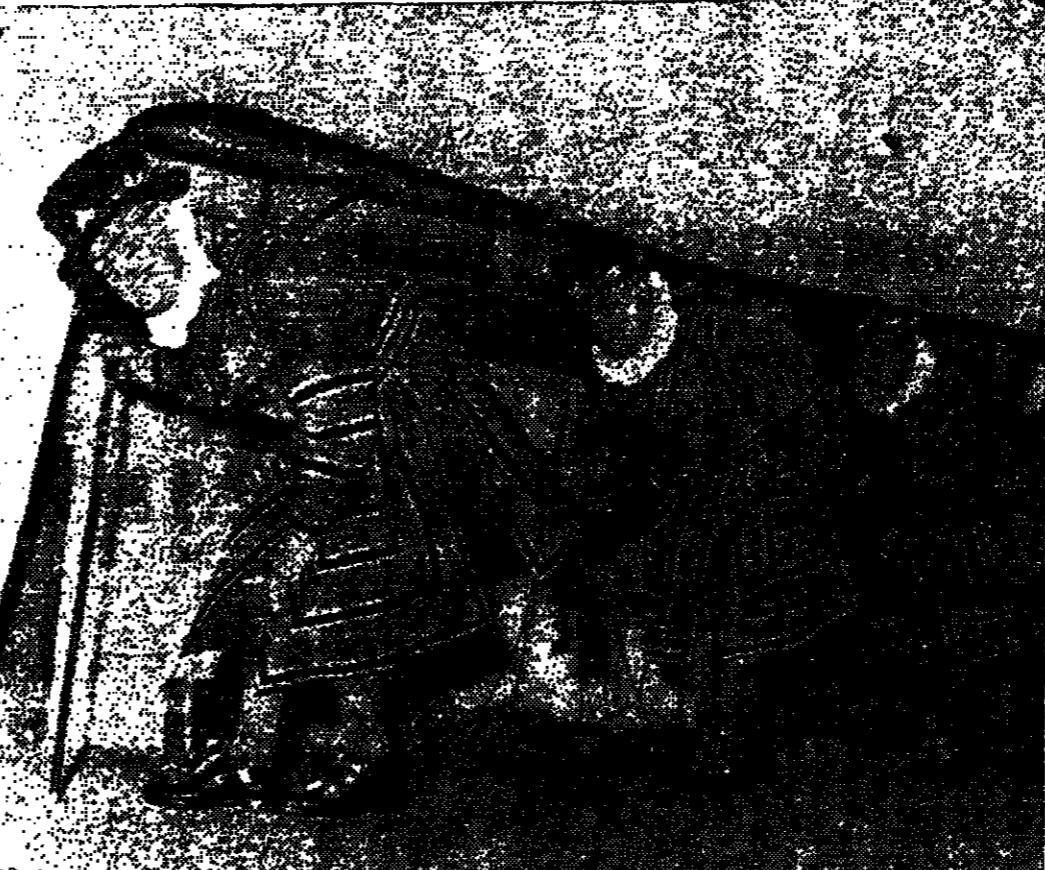
Adm. Zumwalt Sworn ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 2 (UPI).—Adm. Elmo Zumwalt Jr., 49, was sworn in yesterday as the youngest chief of naval operations. He succeeds Adm. Thomas Moorer, 58, who becomes chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

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Associated Press  
SECURITY CHECK—Yeoman Warders make a largely ceremonial search of the vaults below Parliament before Queen Elizabeth's speech reconvening the law-makers. The searches began after Guy Fawkes and other conspirators planted gunpowder under the House of Lords in an unsuccessful attempt to blow up Parliament while King James I was speaking on Nov. 5, 1605, at a reopening ceremony.

### Tories Plan To Cut Taxes, Curb Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

judges in wigs, bishops in their robes. The commons, including Mr. Heath and Harold Wilson, now leader of the opposition, were summoned from their chamber and stood at the back.

The speech was handed to the queen by the new lord chancellor, Lord Hewart—a symbol of the fact that it is written for her.

Diamonds sparkled from Elizabeth's neck as she read, slowly, for nine minutes. She seemed a bit strained—perhaps reflecting the comment of her grandfather, George V, that one of the worst imaginable ordeals was to deliver somebody else's speech while balancing a two and one-half pound crown on your head.

Battling Starts

After the pageantry the members of the Commons trooped back over there and got down to their business politics. Within a few minutes the noble platitudes had given way to savage attack.

Mr. Wilson, after first promising not to lead a "fractious" opposition, denounced many items in the government program. He spoke of a "salout to the commercial radio lobby." He said there would be "outright opposition" from Labor as a result of council houses in areas of great housing need.

He had hard criticism for the long-planned Conservative reform of labor law. Among other things the Tories want to encourage legally enforceable labor-management contracts and provide government power to delay wildcat strikes.

Mr. Bruce has served five presidencies but always in European and Atlantic affairs. Tall, silver-haired, witty, affable, a charmer, Mr. Bruce has always had the widest respect of professional diplomats.

Mr. Bruce served in World War I, entered the Foreign Service in 1921, worked for the OSS in World War II, headed the Marshall Plan in Paris for a decade, was named ambassador to France by President Harry S. Truman, ambassador to Germany by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Ambassador to Britain by President John F. Kennedy. Ironically, President Kennedy passed him over for secretary of state in 1961 on the grounds of age.

Mr. Bruce, who is now in London, will meet the President in San Clemente, Calif., on July 4 and Secretary of State William P. Rogers in London on July 11. He will

### News Analysis

## Nixon Sending Bruce to Paris With No New Cards to Play

(Continued from Page 1)

minos theory" and declared that those who disagree "haven't talked to the dominos," those nations in Southeast Asia that also could fall to Communism if Vietnam were lost. He tied failure in Vietnam to "encouraging" the Soviet Union and China in their expansionist policy in other areas of the world.

In short, Mr. Nixon said that he knew that "cold-war rhetoric is not fashionable" today. He added that "I'm not engaging in it." But he was to a very considerable degree.

There was much more to last night's television interview—including an undeserved slur at former Under Secretary of State George W. Ball as sharing responsibility for the war—but the sum of the President's posture was clear: If he has his way the United States will not be "humiliated or defeated" (that would lead to "rampant isolationism" in the United States) and, to prevent that, he intends to keep on fighting.

Fighting until there is a settlement, that is by arms or by negotiations. It is a tough fallback position for David Bruce when he gets to Paris around Aug. 1.

Mr. Bruce, as Mr. Nixon said, is the only American who has served as ambassador to Britain, France and West Germany. He also is the only person, certainly in recent years, who also once served in both the Maryland and Virginia Houses of Delegates. At 72, he will be coming out of a well-earned retirement.

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## In House-Senate Conference

**President Expects Softening Of War-Curb Bill's Language**

LOS ANGELES, July 2 (AP)—President Nixon expressed confidence last night that Senate-House conferees would modify the restrictions on future U.S. activities in Cambodia passed by the Senate.

The debate that led to Senate passage Tuesday of the Cooper-Church amendment, the President said, "has not particularly distinguished that august body." He added that he expected the joint action by Senate and House conferees "will be more responsible than the Senate on the original amendment."

He said that the sponsors of the Cambodian curb, Sen. Frank Church, D.-Idaho, and Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R.-Ky., "are

good men. They are dedicated to peace. So am I."

"The only difference is that I have responsibility for 240,000 men. They don't," he added.

Mr. Nixon insisted during a television-radio interview with three network stations that he had consulted "with a good many people before launching the attack," including "a good many members of the Senate and members of the House."

Senior congressional leaders have charged that Mr. Nixon did not consult with any of them about the U.S. attack into the Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia.

Mr. Nixon said that in the case

of a sustained move into Cam-

bodia, "we need congressional sup-

port for our actions."

"But when we have this limited very precise action," to protect American lives, he went on, "I had to take the action I did and I do not think it would have been wise to have given them an advance warning."

"This American President is going to bend over backwards to consult the Senate and to consult the House," Mr. Nixon said. "But when it comes to the lives of American men, this President is going to come down hard on the side of the American men."

Mr. Nixon said that he favored two major changes in the Cooper-Church amendment by the con-

ferees: assurance that the Presi-

dent's power to protect American forces is preserved and authority to permit U.S. support of other Asian nations wanting to help Cambodia.

He made the same request in a June 4 letter to the Senate Republi-

cans.

Mr. Le asserted that he was

remained the chief of the delega-

tion, and noted merely that he

had returned to Hanoi on May 11.

## Queried on Coalition

Mr. Le was also asked about the willingness expressed by a U.S. State Department spokesman to discuss bilaterally with Hanoi the composition of a future coalition government in Saigon. Formation of a "provisional coalition government" in South Vietnam has been one of the key Communist demands for a negotiated settlement.

But Mr. Le, in effect, declined to address himself to informal Washington hints. He stressed instead, that neither President Nixon in his two reports this week nor U.S. negotiator Philip Habib at today's fruitless session of the talks had advanced any offer about discussing a coalition government.

## "Not a Millimeter"

The Nixon administration opposes a provisional coalition government, Mr. Le said, asserting that thus far the U.S. position had not changed "one millimeter."

Mr. Le's remarks were generally taken to mean that Hanoi would wait until the United States moved formally—with the assent of Saigon—to discuss a coalition before committing itself.

## Sihanouk Back in Peking

TOKYO, July 2 (AP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed leader of Cambodia, today returned to Peking after a 15-day state visit to North Korea, Japan's Kyodo news service reported from Peking.

**A Responsibility for POWs Is Acknowledged by Hanoi**

By Arthur Dommen

VIENTIANE, Laos, July 2—North Vietnam, in a new statement of policy on American prisoners of war, disclaims all responsibility for men listed by the United States as missing. By inference, however, the statement is regarded here as an admission—Hanoi's first—that North Vietnam is, in fact, responsible for those prisoners of war that it is known to be holding.

Previously, Hanoi had held to its 1957 policy statement that captured Americans should be regarded as "war criminals."

The new policy statement was issued in a four-paragraph communiqué put out by Hanoi's embassy here.

The communiqué referred to recent visits to the embassy by the mothers and wives of American pilots held prisoner in North Vietnam, or listed as missing, and visits also by American congressmen.

The communiqué appeared to reflect North Vietnam's awareness of the pressure of American public opinion on North Vietnam over the prisoner issue.

The communiqué repeated previous North Vietnamese denunciations of the publicity assumed some of the visits and charged once again that the Nixon administration had "organized" some of them.

Referring to the question of those listed as missing by the United States, the last paragraph of the communiqué declared that "the Nixon administration must bear the full responsibility toward their families." This is a statement that is considered the closest North Vietnam has so far come to acknowledging that it bears a responsibility toward those it claims as prisoners.

North Vietnam is reported to have acknowledged the names of 334 American prisoners. The American government contends that 376 Americans are prisoners in North Vietnam.



Associated Press  
WIRE-GUIDED MISSILE—A U.S. Army Cheyenne helicopter fires the first live tow missile ever launched from an aircraft (upper left) during tests near Yuma, Ariz. The tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided missile is designed to destroy tanks as it does in a flash of flame at lower right. The missile is directed by leash of wire.

**Senate Votes To Enforce Warranties**

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI)

The Senate approved a consumer protection bill today that for the first time would require any manufacturer who labeled his product with a "full warranty" to stand behind it 100 percent.

The measure, sent to the House by voice vote, would be limited to products costing more than \$5. But it would cover virtually all products "normally used for personal, family or household purposes" over that amount including mechanical products, paint, bedding, clothes and furniture.

The Senate rejected attempts by Sen. Norris Cotton, R., N. H., and Sen. Howard Baker, R., Tenn., to narrow the scope of the bill to mechanical products and exempt items costing less than \$5.

"This is not a good bill," said Sen. Cotton, ranking Republican on the sponsoring Senate Commerce Committee. "It simply will put an end to all warranties."

But its chief sponsor, Sen. Frank Moss, D., Utah, said the legislation "will create incentives for building more reliable products."

The bill would not require guarantees or warranties on anything. But if a manufacturer used the term "full warranty" he would be required by law to back it up.

Under the bill, the attorney general would be empowered to enjoin any manufacturer using a deceptive warranty and would allow a consumer to sue for a breach of warranty and collect costs and reasonable attorney's fees if successful.

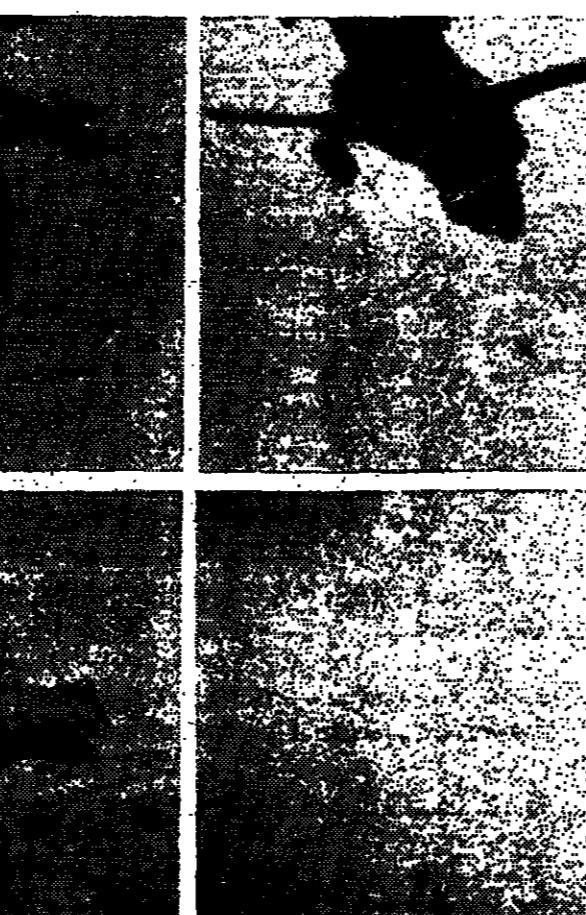
**Senator Asks Equal TV Time With Nixon**

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)

Sen. George S. McGovern yesterday demanded that the three major U.S. television-radio networks give him and Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore., equal time to answer President Nixon's criticism of their proposal to end U.S. actions in Southeast Asia.

The President clearly does not understand either the constitutional role of the Congress or the specific provisions of the McGovern-Hatfield amendment for ending the war," the South Dakota Democrat said in a statement issued after Mr. Nixon's hour-long interview on television and radio.

The McGovern-Hatfield amendment, scheduled for consideration when the Senate military procurement authorization legislation probably in late July, would bar all funds for any U.S. forces in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia after next June 30.

**McCormack Testifies in Trial of Aide**

## Denies Awareness Of Influence Peddling

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Gaunt and pale, House Speaker John W. McCormack testified in federal court today that he never

was aware that his Washington office was used as a base for influence peddling by his chief aide or anyone else.

"Did it come to your attention that someone might be placing calls using your name?" Mr. McCormack was asked on the witness stand.

"No," replied the 76-year-old Massachusetts Democrat, who is retiring at the end of the year after 42 years in Congress.

U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr. conducted the direct examination, making his first trial appearance since he took over the office in mid-January.

Mr. McCormack was the final government witness in the conspiracy and perjury case against the Speaker's suspended chief administrative assistant, Martin Swieg, 48. Mr. Swieg is accused of acting with lobbyist Nathan Voloshen on behalf of a variety of favor seekers willing to pay for the use of Mr. McCormack's name and prestige.

Voloshen, 70, has pleaded guilty to using the Speaker's office to defraud the government and to lying about the activity to a federal grand jury.

Mr. McCormack said he knew Voloshen was making extensive use of his office. As a tireless, devoted and efficient aide, bound by office rules not to go over the Speaker's head in communicating with government agencies.

**Matter of Courtesy**

As for making appointments with government agencies for constituents, Mr. McCormack testified: "I've done it, I've done it for people I don't know, as a matter of courtesy. My office had the implied authority, if not the express authority to do so."

As for himself, Mr. McCormack said he personally interceded in some cases.

"If I felt that an agency was wrong," he said, "I just couldn't accept that in an academic way. If I felt strongly I would express my opinion."

Mr. Seymour asked if a McCormack staff member had the right to intervene in an agency matter without consulting him and use the statement: "The Speaker has an interest in the company."

"I have no special interest in anything," Mr. McCormack answered.

Mr. Seymour began reviewing testimony by earlier witnesses that they received calls on behalf of various interests by someone representing himself over the telephone as Mr. McCormack. In one case, the call was on behalf of Edward Gilbert, a New York financier who fled to Brazil in 1963 but returned later to plead guilty in a multi-million-dollar stock swindle.

In each case, the Speaker denied that he had placed the calls. He added that office policy barred any member of the staff from representing himself over the telephone as the Speaker.

Mr. McCormack said he had no knowledge of the efforts of the Parvin-Dohrmann Co. last year to have the Securities and Exchange Commission lift a ban on trade in the firm's stock. Voloshen received \$50,000 from the company for interceding in the matter.

Mr. Seymour also asked about testimony that Mr. McCormack's office interceded on behalf of Salvatore (Sally Burns) Granello, a reputed Cosa Nostra figure, who was seeking to head off a transfer while in federal prison on tax evasion charges.

"I know nothing about the case," Mr. McCormack said. But he added that such matters could fall within the "renewal purview" of his staff.

**Court Blocks Ouster Of Manson's Lawyer**

LOS ANGELES, July 2 (UPI)—A bid by prosecutors in the Tate murder trial to oust cult leader Charles Manson's attorney from the case on grounds of incompetency was turned down yesterday by the California Supreme Court.

In a related matter, lawyers for Manson, 35, and three women defendants, Susan Atkins, 21, Patricia Krenwinkel, 22, and Leslie Van Houten, 19, unsuccessfully argued for a mistrial because of the attempted dismissal.

**When the Left Hand Doesn't Know What the Right Hand Is Doing**

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Neil A. Armstrong, first man to step on the moon, started to take an oath of office today with his wrong hand on the Bible—but it wasn't his fault.

Nevertheless, he blushed and became just a bit nervous as Thomas O. Paine, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, swore him in as NASA's deputy associate administrator for aeronautics.

"Put your right hand on the Bible," Mr. Paine said at a ceremony witnessed by more than 100 NASA officials, friends and fellow former astronaut William Anders.

Mr. Armstrong obeyed, and at the same time raised his left hand.

Mr. Paine did double take.

"I mean, raise your right hand," Mr. Paine said.

The audience laughed when Mr. Paine added that the raising in oath of the left hand would have been the practice of a former administration.

He didn't say which one.

**Skylab, Poor Kin of Apollo, Is Due to Orbit Late in 1972**

By John Noble Wilford

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 2 (NYT)—After years of Apollo's poor relation, an old project with the new name of Skylab has taken moonflight hand-me-downs and come up with a roomy orbiting workshop that is expected to catapult the United States into an era of space voyages lasting months and even years.

In Skylab, teams of astronauts—three men at a time—will live up to 60 days. It will be the most elaborate American effort to gather biomedical data on the effects of long-term weightlessness on the human body.

"We're not going to get very far in space without certifying man for longer durations," said Walter Cunningham, an astronaut who has worked on the project since his Apollo-7 flight in 1968 and is likely to head one of the first Skylab Center here.

The "bridge" is scheduled to be ready by late 1972. It will be a giant earth-orbiting laboratory that three crews of astronauts would inhabit over a period of eight months.

Plans of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration involving the Skylab project include massive space stations that would orbit the earth for ten years and manned missions to Mars that would take two or three years.

**Director Confident**

William C. Schneider, the Skylab program director, said the project is now "in the very critical phase of firming up our designs." He believes the 1972 launching date can be met.

Until six months ago Skylab went by the more prosaic name of the Apollo Applications Program; most of its components are modified rockets and spacecraft from the moon-landing project. The work-

shop.

Brussels Gets 747s

BRUSSELS, July 2 (Reuters)—

A Pan American Airlines Boeing 747 jumbo jet touched down at Brussels airport today, inaugurating a daily flight service between New York and the Belgian capital.

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## New Man for Paris

If the lack of a top-level American negotiator was really an obstacle to progress in the Paris talks, President Nixon has removed it by the appointment of David K. E. Bruce. Mr. Bruce—a former ambassador to Bonn, Paris and London—has, in a diversified career, accumulated experience and won confidence on a scale that few American diplomats have ever matched. He is an excellent choice for a difficult task.

However, it is still open to question whether the prestige of the negotiator was a real, or only a pretended, consideration with the other side. Averell Harriman had an even greater personal reputation in diplomacy than Mr. Bruce; if he made any advances toward a settlement they are not discernible. To be sure, Mr. Nixon has followed up President Johnson's limitation of bombing by the actual withdrawal of American ground forces, but the only response from the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong has been dark muttering about "traps" and "insincerity." And Cambodia has raised another complication.

Mr. Nixon was confident, in his discussion

with television commentators Wednesday evening, that the Cambodian venture had paid off; that it would make further American withdrawal easier and that even the present Cambodian government had benefited. But the Senate did not seem to agree—at least, not to the extent of leaving the way open for a renewal of the Cambodian incursions with its approval. And there is no evidence that Hanoi is reconciled to anything short of its original conditions: complete withdrawal of U.S. forces and a new government in Saigon.

The appointment of Mr. Bruce, therefore, has not been accompanied by any change in the apparent situation in Paris. The real test for him could not be expected immediately—certainly not before his arrival on the scene. Then it may be known whether the strains of the battles in Indochina will induce Hanoi to seek something short of its previous terms, and open the way for wider and more meaningful discussions of a problem that is not an American one alone: namely, whether the costs of the conflict outweigh its possible advantages.

## Arms for the Colonels

President Nixon will make a mistake if he interprets the Senate's narrow rejection of an arms embargo against Greece as a signal for full-scale resumption of military aid to the Athens junta. Some senators probably voted against Sen. Hartke's ban on arms sales only because they were unwilling to tie the President's hands on a security matter, not because they wanted to help entrench the Papadopoulos regime.

A case of sorts can be made for resuming the shipment of major military items to Greece, but unfortunately the administration never puts it candidly. It has nothing to do with any value for NATO of the Greek armed forces, purged long ago for political reasons of nearly all their experienced officers.

The case is simply that this military hardware for the colonels may help preserve for the United States Navy and Air Force facilities in Greece needed to cope with an expanded Soviet presence in the eastern Mediterranean.

Even this case is questionable, however, for it presumes that the colonels will remain in power. Although they have survived three years, Col. Papadopoulos and his

henchmen are not yet secure enough even to lift the state of siege and put their own authoritarian constitution fully into effect. Appeasing the colonels with military hardware now may actually imperil the future use of those air and naval facilities under a successor government.

Another serious aspect of continued appeasement is that it pits the United States against a rising tide of hostility to the Athens regime in Western Europe. Greece quit the Council of Europe to avoid expulsion. A European commission found the junta guilty of flagrant violations of the European Convention on Human Rights. The European Economic Community is reconsidering customs and tariff concessions granted to Greece "because of the repeated offenses against human and civic rights."

In its own interest the United States cannot ignore these expressions of outrage by its European friends and allies. The administration must weigh them carefully against the presumed short-run advantages of large-scale military aid for the colonels and an eight-vote "victory" in the Senate against an arms embargo.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Britain and the Six

The Six did not expect a long and brilliant expose of the reasons for Britain's new application to join, nor a plea that we should be admitted. That stage has been passed. There is now complete agreement in Europe that the Common Market should be enlarged and great optimism that it will be.

The assembled foreign ministers also know that Mr. Barber, like Mr. Heath between 1961 and 1963, will constantly have to squint back over his shoulder to see how the Conservative party, the Labor party and the country at large are reacting to the development of the negotiations.

—From the Times (London).

### France's New Face

The long years of personality-type government of Gen. de Gaulle destroyed the historical parties and left French political life dangerously polarized between the heirs of the deposed leader and the Communists.

It is important, for the well-being of the French political field, that a new force should sprout to establish a balance between the two extremes. The efforts to give life to a moderate Christian group around the young and attractive personality of Lecanuet failed to develop.

To build something of that sort is a gigantic task, but Servan-Schreiber, with great enthusiasm and optimism, has started the job.

—From El Mercurio (Santiago, Chile).

### Arms for South Africa

The decision to sell arms to South Africa is not simply a matter of honoring the Simonton agreement or of extending the existing pattern of trade. It is an abrupt change of foreign policy.

If Sir Alec sells arms to the white minority government in Pretoria, he will contravene a UN Security Council resolution. He will offend the black majority throughout Africa. He will alienate neutral European

countries and he will strain to breaking point the loyalty of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth prime ministers may or may not forgive the British government for this.

—From the Guardian (London).

### Cambodian Balance Sheet

That all this holocaust was let loose must of course be blamed on the foolish timing of the Cambodian coup which overthrew Prince Sihanouk last March.

There is no cause to question President Nixon's surprise at what happened then or his assertion that in the American view a neutral Cambodia outweighed the benefit of a move against the base areas. At the same time it now seems plain that the American and South Vietnamese incursion into Cambodia has sundered the country politically, and at the price of a limited military gain may expect to run up a heavy political loss.

This was the criticism made of President Johnson's decisions in the Vietnam war. Just as he separated himself from some of his political advisers, so President Nixon's administration seems to present a much more ragged front on the war than when it first set itself the task of winning the peace.

—From the Times (London).

Much more of Cambodia is in the hands of the Communist North Vietnamese than before the invasion. America is still committed to infinite bombing raids to check the flow of men and weapons through Cambodia to the Vietnam war front. At home in the United States the war issue divides the nation more bitterly than ever.

And now the President says that a military solution to the Vietnam war is impossible and that there must be a negotiated peace. How right he is—if only the Communists would show any sign that they are willing to play.

But this was just as true before the Cambodian adventure began. So what has Mr. Nixon achieved?

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 3, 1895

**BERLIN**—Prince Bismarck is seriously ill. Besides the physical weakness caused by the facial pains from which he has long suffered, supporting the "bone-dry" plank, turned the Democratic convention almost upside down with his magnetism. The force of his oratory started one of the noisiest demonstrations the convention has yet seen. It was purely a personal tribute to Bryan's eloquence, however, since when it came time to vote on the Commoner's dry plank it was snowed under, 928 1/2 to 155 1/2.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 3, 1920

**SAN FRANCISCO**—Mr. William Jennings Bryan, in one of his old-time speeches last night, supporting the "bone-dry" plank, turned the Democratic convention almost upside down with his magnetism. The force of his oratory started one of the noisiest demonstrations the convention has yet seen. It was purely a personal tribute to Bryan's eloquence, however, since when it came time to vote on the Commoner's dry plank it was snowed under, 928 1/2 to 155 1/2.



## Foreign Affairs

### Computer and Abacus

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—One who has completed a lengthy trip through four republics and three autonomous sub-republics of the Soviet Union feels entitled to reward George Bernard Shaw: "I have seen the future and it works—the hardest way."

The system evolved over 53 arduous years during which the revolution has been institutionalized into frozen custard has made the U.S.S.R. into one of the world's two superpowers—although it is arguable Russia might have gotten there anyway because its people possess enormous qualities.

But the formula is expensive, inefficient, top-heavy with bureaucracy and able to function because of the talent, durability and patience of a large population occupying a rich land. It accepts myths, impersonals, non-events, Parkinson's law and the Peter Principle.

### Despite Ideology

It seems to me the Russians have risen to eminence despite rather than because of ideology. The substitution of a Bolshevik hagiography for the old-time religion isn't the answer. The answer is simply selection of priorities for a nation which doesn't work as hard as it might with more appeal to human incentives but which has its objectives shrewdly imposed.

This method wouldn't succeed in the United States and in a generation might not succeed in Russia. But if it does function there now and probably has more chance in underdeveloped areas of the world than the wasteful luxury of capitalism.

The more bourgeois the U.S.S.R. becomes—and it is now lumbering in that direction—the more its increasingly vague ideology is likely to converge with our own increasingly vague ideology. But we are nowhere near that moment yet.

Moreover, Moscow probably has justified confidence that its inherently inefficient but directed society is better suited to backward countries than ours. Communism, in its abstract and platonic aspirations, is the most powerful force that succumbed three successive U.S. Presidents to the Vietnamese war. It is an easy mark for the many statesmen and soldiers—American and native—who keep telling him that the other side will fold or come to terms if only he shows a little valor. And that is why even now there is reason to fear that American commitments are still creeping upward in Southeast Asia.

He has no defense against the immensely powerful forces that succumbed three successive U.S. Presidents to the Vietnamese war. He is an easy mark for the many statesmen and soldiers—American and native—who keep telling him that the other side will fold or come to terms if only he shows a little valor. And that is why even now there is reason to fear that American commitments are still creeping upward in Southeast Asia.

I personally suspect that neither the abstract called Communism nor the abstract called capitalism really exists any more and competition for world influence both transcends and ignores outdated political theory. Certainly there is slackening megalomaniac zeal in the middle-aged Soviet dream, but one must acknowledge a certain vigor in the sluggish haven of Marxist malformation even if a Jeffersonian Democrat finds it unbearable.

But, unfair as this application of priorities is, it works. It also manages to avoid some problems of the West symbolized by a feeling of rejection among youth. Artificial separation and the imposition of disciplines and priorities have not produced an unhealthy society.

Nevertheless, absence of human initiative and dependence upon total bureaucracy encourage a mass resembling sheep in sheep's clothing and pushed around by arrogant functionaries. If the system works, it works the difficult way, and only because the majority of the nation is hardy, forbearing and also giddy.

Each time I visit the U.S.S.R. I am depressed by the stifling bureaucratic web which perhaps only the Russians could surmount. Laziness and incompetence are fostered. Things are so slowed up that one feels as if he is moving underwater.

The iconography of Lenin and the ideology of proletarianism are probably no longer convincing to the new Soviet generation. Nevertheless, Moscow may well be right in believing many other countries will have to experience a similar social development—at least, before they are ready for the maturity true freedom requires. Moreover, if Russia has its economic gap with computer and abacus, we have our own generation gap.

I personally suspect that neither the abstract called Communism nor the abstract called capitalism really exists any more and competition for world influence both transcends and ignores outdated political theory. Certainly there is slackening megalomaniac zeal in the middle-aged Soviet dream, but one must acknowledge a certain vigor in the sluggish haven of Marxist malformation even if a Jeffersonian Democrat finds it unbearable.

in his articles a remarkable uncritical acceptance of the propaganda that he received from the Communists—a word, incidentally, that he studiously avoids. Some commentators see what they want to see. Mr. Duindam leaves readers in no doubt of what he wanted to see in his adventures with the "liberation front."

E. E. ELLIS,

London.

### Alsop's Alarm

Joseph Alsop has highlighted the increasing seriousness of the Soviet presence in the Middle East. How many reminders do we require before a positive reaction is forthcoming from the West? In 1937-38 Harry Golden alerted the world to the growing atrocities of Hitler. Mr. Alsop is now doing the same. Surely now is the time to avert an imminent catastrophe?

S. YACHE,

Cannes.

Alsop's Alarm

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GARDNER SMITH,

Paris.

## Letters

### Peace Priorities

The United States must soon make a decision: Which is more important for the security of our country and the peace of the world, Southeast Asia or the Middle East?

In my humble judgment, there is only one choice: Peace in the Middle East is vital to the security of our country and the peace of the world.

I oppose the establishment of the state of Israel, but now that it has been established, I believe its destruction would be one of the great tragedies of history. The United Nations created the state of Israel. The United States, Great Britain, France and Russia voted it into being. Their moral obligation and commitment to defend it are engrained in the history of international relations.

The crisis deepens and the time is short, and we must choose which area is more important to us.

MORRIS S. LAZARON,  
Lausanne.

### Taxing Americans

Senator Gore's efforts to increase income taxes on some Americans working abroad overlooks: 1. The resultant increase in the cost of doing business abroad as the extra personal tax will be passed on to the employers; 2. The U.S.A.'s extremely critical and growing need for greater efforts to increase exports as the Senate neglects labor legislation necessary to slow down the cost-push inflation machine;

3. The absence of similar taxation by other countries on their national working abroad; 4. The economic forces which will cause Americans working for private enterprises abroad to be replaced by other nations, which will reduce our representation abroad and flood the American market with more job seekers; 5. The frequent absence of adequate services abroad like police, schools and hospitals which might justify a higher tax burden, and 6. The violation of the constitutional philosophy that prohibits taxation without representation.

PASSAGE OF THE COOPER-CHURCH AMENDMENT LEAVES NIXON THREE OPTIONS, IF HE PERSISTS IN TRYING TO OBTAIN THAI FORCES IN CAMBODIA. HE COULD LET THE THAI, OUT OF THEIR OWN DEEP COMMITMENT TO THE FREE WORLD AND TO CAMBODIA'S INTEGRITY, PAY THEIR OWN EXPENSES. BUT THEY HAVE ALREADY MADE CLEAR THAT THIS IS NO DEAL.

OR THE PRESIDENT COULD RISK THE WRATH OF THE SENATE AND HIS PRESIDENTIAL CREDIBILITY BY CLandestinely TRANSFERRING OTHER FUNDS, EVEN IF HE HAS NO SPECIFIC AUTHORITY TO HIRE A MERCENARY ARMY TO FIGHT IN CAMBODIA. THIS WOULD GO FURTHER IN SECRET DEALINGS AND ARBITRARY POLICY THAN THE COOPER-CHURCH AMENDMENT, DURING WHICH HE EVER INVOKED THE ALMOST MYSTICAL NOTION OF "THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENCY." NIXON WAS UNABLE TO PREVAIL. AND IN THIS CASE, THE INSTEAD OF WHITE HOUSE OPPOSITION MADE THINGS WORSE.

FINALLY—AS BACKERS OF THE COOPER-CHURCH AMENDMENT HOPE—THE PRESIDENT COULD GO TO CONGRESS WITH A STRAIGHTFORWARD PROPOSAL FOR FINANCING THE THAI, TOGETHER WITH WHATEVER FUNDS HE HAD TO SUPPORT THE REQUEST. WHAT THE AMENDMENT MEANS IS THAT ONE HOUSE OF CONGRESS WILL NOT VOTE FUNDS AFTER THE FACT FOR A WAR EXTENDED TO CAMBODIA BY PRESIDENTIAL fiat, AND IT STILL TAKES TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION.

DESPITE THE LESSON OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT OF SEN. ROBERT BYRD, FOR INSTANCE, THE NIXON FORCES REPEATED THE MISTAKE OF BECKING A LOSER. THE BYRD AMENDMENT, WATERING DOWN THE COOPER-CHURCH PROPOSAL, HAD TAUGHT WHITE HOUSE APPROVAL. IF NOT OUTRIGHT ENDORSEMENT, BUT STILL WAS DEFEATED DAYS AGO. THEN, IN THE LAST STAGES OF THE BATTLE, SEN. ROBERT GRIFFIN PRODUCED ANOTHER WATERING-DOWN AMENDMENT, THIS ONE TO PERMIT THE ADMINISTRATION TO PAY FOR THAI OR OTHER FOREIGN TROOPS FIGHTING IN CAMBODIA. THE MINORITY LEADER, HUGH SCOTT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SAID ON THE SENATE FLOOR THAT ITS ADOPTION

GOVERNMENT ONLY INsofar as it works no more than once in every four or five years.

THE BRITISH POLIS, I BELIEVE, WERE RIGHT AT THE TIMES THEY WERE, BUT THEY ONLY FAILED TO RECORD THE LATE EFFECTS OF MR. HEATH'S CAMPAIGN. WITH QUICKER WAYS OF POLLING THESE COULD HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO LABOR, AND CORRESPONDING STEPS MIGHT PERHAPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN.

M. GUEDDES,

Tours, France.

### Swedish Socialism

RESULTS OF SOCIALISM IN SWEDEN: 1. SWEDEN IS A MOST THOROUGHLY BRAIN-DRAINED COUNTRY; 2. THE FEELING OF RESPONSIBILITY DISAPPEARS; 3. THE STRUGGLE TO REACH ONE'S GOAL WEAKENS; 4. SOCIAL INTERCOURSES DO NOT EXIST; 5. SICK-NURSES DO NOT EXIST.

THESE ARE ONLY A FEW POINTS WHICH ARE RESULTS OF SWEDISH SOCIALISM—the same that is now taking form in FRANCE. AT THE MOMENT MR. SERVAN-SCHREIBER IS ON THE WINNING TEAM, BUT BEFORE HE ENDS UP THERE, I HOPE THE FRENCH WILL UNDERSTAND THAT SWEDEN COULD NOT BE THE COUNTRY GIVING AN EXAMPLE TO FRANCE. AS A PURE SWEDEN, I MAY TELL YOU THAT THE POSITIVE POINTS OF SOCIALISM IN SWEDEN ARE FEW—TEN FEW, I HOPE, TO EVER GET THROUGH IN FRANCE!

BALTZAR VAN PLATEN,  
Nymhavn, Sweden.

### Dudman's Report

</div

## Bonn Denies Plans to Make Concessions on Berlin Status

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, July 2.—The West German government denied today that it was prepared to make far-reaching concessions to Soviet demands that West Berlin be recognized as a political entity separate from West Germany.

A senior government spokesman dismissed as "pure speculation" published reports that Bonn and the three Western allies had informed the Soviet Union that they were willing to give up elements of the West German political presence in the divided city in return for Soviet measures easing the status of the city. These reports said that the Western side was ready to give up sessions of the Bonn parliament in West Berlin and also the exercise of presidential duties there.

A spokesman here said that the

four-power Berlin talks had not reached the stage of practical proposals. It is known however, that the Russians have been pressing the Western allies—the United States, Britain and France—and the subject of the West German political presence in West Berlin.

### Russian Demands

Authoritative diplomatic sources report that the Russians have demanded a sharp reduction of the 19,000-man federal bureaucracy in West Berlin. They have also suggested that official visits to West Berlin by Federal President Gustav Heinemann and Chancellor Willy Brandt were contrary to the Western allies' own position that Berlin is under four-power control and not a political unit of the Federal Republic.

West Germany contests this, although West Berlin deputies have no right to vote in the West German parliament. Similarly, major parliamentary events have not taken place in the city since 1968, when Soviet jets buzzed the Western sector to protest a parliamentary session.

President Heinemann was elected in Berlin last year. But there were sharp Soviet protests and a mini-blockade by the East Germans.

### Envoy Stresses Ties

U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush, in a speech in West Berlin last night, stressed the city's economic and financial ties to West Germany. He said that "our ultimate political responsibility, of course, continues," even though Bonn has assumed what he called "basic responsibilities" in the economic field.

Allied diplomatic sources in Bonn have indicated that the Western big three and the West Germans would be prepared to consider reducing the federal political presence in West Berlin even further, but only if there were real measures insuring the lifelines of the isolated city. The largely symbolic "presence" of the federal president and chancellor there would not be abandoned, these sources said. But, like the gradual reduction of federal parliamentary activities, they could be subdued.

*Los Angeles Times*

## Computer Lacks Sense of Humor, Even on Moon

NEW YORK, July 2 (UPI).—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has refused to pay a computerized hotel bill for five men who stayed for nine days at the Sea of Tranquility Hotel on the moon last April.

NASA returned the bill to Reservations World, a computer center for travel reservations, with the notation: "The above are not employees—and even if they were, we have no authority to pay their personal lodging bills."

Reservations World today traced the billing to a training program last spring during which an imaginative instructor programmed data on a mythical moon hotel where charges of \$43.80 were run up by five travelers named W. Shiver, D. Austerlitz, E. Fudd, G. II Miguel, and U.S. Mule. Their address was recorded as NASA headquarters in Houston.

Unknown to anyone at Reservations World the computer completed its job, sending two invoices sometime after the training session was over.

## NAACP Reaffirms Bias Charge on Nixon's Policies

CINCINNATI, July 2 (NYT).—The NAACP refused yesterday to back down on its charge that the Nixon administration is anti-Negro.

In a long telegram to the White House, Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood, chairman of the NAACP board, said he believed the charge is "sustained by the record."

It was Bishop Spottswood who made the charge Monday during his keynote address to the NAACP convention here. Bishop Spottswood's charge the toughest attack by Negro moderates on the administration, was wildly cheered by 2,000 convention delegates.

But Tuesday, the administration replied through Leonard Garment, the President's chief liaison with civil rights groups. He termed the NAACP charge "unfair" and disheartening and said that it paints a false picture, rallies every fear, reinforces every anxiety and makes a just society more difficult to achieve.

In his reply Bishop Spottswood said that "our criticism may have been uncomfortable but we deny that it has been divisive."

## Truce Observer Slain On Honduras Border

WASHINGTON, July 2 (Reuters).—A Nicaraguan truce observer was shot dead yesterday along the troubled border between Honduras and El Salvador, officials of the Organization of American States revealed here.

The man, shot in the border town of Rincón, El Salvador, was named as Capt. Ramiro Gonzales of the Nicaraguan Army.

## India Official in Paris

PARIS, July 2 (UPI).—India's new foreign minister, Shri Kewal Singh, arrived in Paris today at the head of a five-member delegation which will hold two days of talks with the French government.



JIJACKERS GROUNDED—Airport police in Rio de Janeiro launch a tear-gas attack to prevent a Brazilian Cruzeiro do Sul airliner from being hijacked to Cuba.

## Red China Said to Approve New Envoy From Moscow

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, July 2 (NYT).—Diplomatic sources said today that Communist China has agreed to accept a new Soviet ambassador in Peking.

Soviet and Western sources said the ambassador would be Vladimir Stepanov, a 58-year-old veteran Communist party ideologist. The reports of his acceptance could not be confirmed with Chinese officials here.

Western diplomats said the relationship now appeared better than it has been at any time since last October, when the Chinese and Soviets began to discuss their border disputes in Peking.

The two nations have not had ambassadors in each other's capital since 1966, when the Soviets withdrew.

Chinese sources said Chinese acceptance of a new Soviet ambassador would indicate a significant improvement in relations between the two countries. The reported acceptance, and other recent developments in Peking-Moscow relations,

## Pope Sees Heads Of Movements Against Portugal

VATICAN CITY, July 2 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI has received in audience three leaders of African nationalist movements fighting against Portugal, the Vatican press spokesman said today.

The spokesman, Msgr. Fausto Valsain, said that the audience yesterday lasted only seven or eight minutes and was one of many granted after each of the weekly general audiences of the pope.

Msgr. Valsain made the comment after several Italian newspapers reported the pope's meeting with Amílcar Cabral, Augustinho Neto and Marcelino dos Santos.

The three nationalist leaders attended a Rome conference last weekend of organizations fighting for independence of Portugal's African territories of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea.

## Kemper Simpson, New Deal Aide, Is Dead at 77

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI).—Dr. Kemper Simpson, 77, a Johns Hopkins economist who came to Washington to help engineer the New Deal and subsequently served in a variety of government and private positions, died here Monday of a heart attack.

One of the band of young men who were gathered into Franklin Roosevelt's "Brain Trust," Dr. Simpson helped to draft the Stock Exchange Act, which set up the Securities and Exchange Commission to regulate the stock market. He then became the first economist on the staff of the commission, where he continued as an economic adviser until 1937.

Born in Chattanooga, Dr. Simpson was educated at Johns Hopkins. He came to Washington with the Federal Trade Commission in 1933 and it was his work there that attracted the attention of New Deal activists.

Dr. Simpson was the author of six economic texts. According to his friends, however, he took great pride in his last book, written entirely in blank verse, "Uncommon Men." It is a comparative biography of Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Christopher Marlowe and others.

## German Vessel Seized by U.S.

BOSTON, July 2 (AP).—The U.S. Coast Guard today seized the West German fishing vessel Conrad, saying its crew had been fishing eight and two-thirds miles off Race Point on Cape Cod, well within the United States' 12-mile protected region. The Coast Guard said two other boats with the Conrad left the area.

The Coast Guard's search and rescue center in Boston reported the master of the German vessel had been taken aboard the Vigilant, one of two cutters escorting the Conrad to Boston.

## Czech Envoy Granted Asylum in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, July 2 (AP).—The Danish government today granted political asylum to Anton Vasek, Czechoslovakian Ambassador to Denmark until he defected in the face of a recall to Prague ten days ago.

A Ministry of Justice announcement said asylum was also granted to Mr. Vasek's wife and two adult daughters. The decision ignored diplomatic pressure by the Czechoslovakian government.

## Britain Plans East of Suez Role After '71

### Will Consult With Commonwealth

MANILA, July 2 (NYT).—The new British Conservative government informed the South East Asia Treaty Organization today that it will consult with its Commonwealth partners on a plan to maintain a British military presence in the Malaysia-Singapore area after 1971.

In his opening address to the 15th conference of the SEATO Council of Ministers here, the British Under Secretary of State, Anthony Royle, said it was the intention of his government to reopen the question of a military presence East of Suez after 1971.

"We believe that this will provide tangible evidence of our interest and thereby contribute to the stability and security of the area," he said.

*Support Asian Friends'*

The United States also pledged assistance to SEATO. Secretary of State William P. Rogers told the council that the Nixon policy in Asia "means that we will support the efforts of our Asian friends to maintain their own sovereignty and security. It does not mean that we will turn our back on our international policies or withdraw into a shell of isolationism."

Mr. Rogers said this support will take the form of a shield if a nuclear power threatens a SEATO country, and of military and economic assistance, short of manpower, in cases involving other types of aggression.

He expressed agreement with the position taken by the new Cambodian regime toward SEATO. "The demand of Cambodia, the political condition that Cambodians have chosen for themselves, will contribute to the stability of the area and to prospects for peace," he said.

The government, which surrendered to a similar demand last month and released 40 political prisoners for the safe return of West German Ambassador Ehrenfried von Holleben, decided to draw the line yesterday and to use force to defeat the hijackers.

When the troops stormed the plane on the tarmac at Galeao International Airport, one of the hijackers shot himself in the head. He was reported in a serious condition today.

The woman among the hijackers, Mrs. Jessie Jane, the wife of an exiled terrorist, required five stitches in cuts on her neck. She was stripped during the struggle and was given a blanket to cover herself.

The plane, a Caravelle of the Brazilian airline Cruzeiro do Sul, left here on a flight to São Paulo and Buenos Aires. It was hijacked soon after takeoff and was ordered to return to Rio.

On its return, the hijackers told authorities they would find a letter in the post office, which in addition to the demands for the release of 40 prisoners said the airport should be evacuated, no one should approach the plane, and that the letter be read over nationwide radio.

The government refused, and after several hours of negotiations air force troops pumped tear gas into the plane through the air conditioning system, let off smoke bombs, sprayed it with water and dust, and forced their way in through an emergency exit in the roof.

Within minutes they had captured the guerrillas and released the passengers. The pilot, Capt. Harro Cyranka, was wounded in the leg. Others suffered minor injuries, many jumping from the plane.

### Hijacked Jet Returns

MIAMI, July 2 (AP).—An American jetliner returned to the United States last night after spending nearly ten hours in Havana.

The National Airlines jet, diverted to Cuba during San Francisco-Miami flight, landed in Miami at 9:32 p.m.

Passengers who returned said Cuban guards subdued and handcuffed one of the four U.S. servicemen who went to Havana on the hijacked flight. Air Force Sgt. Frederick Duke said the Cubans restricted the four men in military uniforms to a waiting room at the airport. "Everybody else got to go downtown, but they sure didn't want us out loose," he added.

*River Negotiations*

The diplomats said another apparent improvement in Sino-Soviet relations was the announcement that the annual border and river navigation talks between the two countries will take place in Haikou on July 10. The talks, which deal with technical matters and regulations, were resumed last year after both sides had dropped them for several years.

Additional evidence of improved relations, the diplomats said, were reliable reports that Soviet troops had recently stopped patrolling a number of islands involved in the border dispute negotiations.

### No-Smoking Sections On All TWA Planes

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP).—TWA said yesterday it now has a no-smoking section aboard every airplane in its fleet.

TWA said the separation of smokers and non-smokers is in accordance with a resolution adopted last week by the American Medical Association. TWA is the first airline to comply.

Passengers now can tell gate agents of their preference for smoking or no-smoking areas and will be seated accordingly.

### Fatal Quake in Turkey

ANKARA, July 2 (AP).—One person was killed and 150 houses demolished in an earthquake in the eastern Turkish province of Sivas today.

The governor of Sivas told reporters there had been mild tremors earlier in the week and many people were living in tents in fear of a killer quake. "Otherwise there could have been more loss of life," he said.

### Bullet Hole in Foot, 4½-lb. Baby Is Born

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., July 2 (AP).—A 4½-lb. pound boy was born with a bullet hole in his left foot.

a day after his mother was shot in the stomach in an argument with a man.

Both the infant, born Tuesday

## U.S. and Russia to Trade Experiments on A-Smashers

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, July 2 (NYT).—The feeling was that the individual working-out of each exchange would be more reasonable.

A visit to the Batavia site this week showed rapid progress being made on all four stages of the accelerator. Each of these is a large accelerator in its own right.

Massive masonry and mounds of earth as much as 30 feet thick are being used to prevent leakage of radiation to the environment. However, it is hoped that the number of high energy protons that get out of line and hit walls of the vacuum pipe along which they travel will be kept to less than one in a thousand.

## UN Aide's Status At Geneva Parley Is Disputed

GENEVA, July 2 (AP).—The 26-nation Disarmament Conference broke up in confusion today after an East-West wrangle over the participation of a top Soviet United Nations official.

The official, Leonid Kutakov, under secretary-general of the UN in charge of political affairs in New York, suddenly showed up at today's session. The chief Soviet delegate, Alexei Roschkin, asked permission for him to join the conference.

A half-hour meeting of the conference's two co-chairmen, Mr. Roschkin and U.S. Ambassador James F. Leonard, and today's chairman, Mrs. Alva Myrdal of Sweden, failed to agree on the status of the Russian. The meeting was adjourned until Friday pending a ruling.

Conference sources said some delegations, including the United States, were of the opinion that as a UN official Mr. Kutakov had no right to join the Soviet delegation at the conference table.

The U.S. view, the sources said, was that in accordance with established precedent he should take his place in the visitor's section at the back of the room.

### 'War Criminal' Spotted

BUDAPEST, July 2 (AP).—A Hungarian, suspected of having been responsible for the wartime death of 150 deportees, was arrested 25 years after his alleged crime when he was recognized by former deportee on a Budapest street, authorities here said.



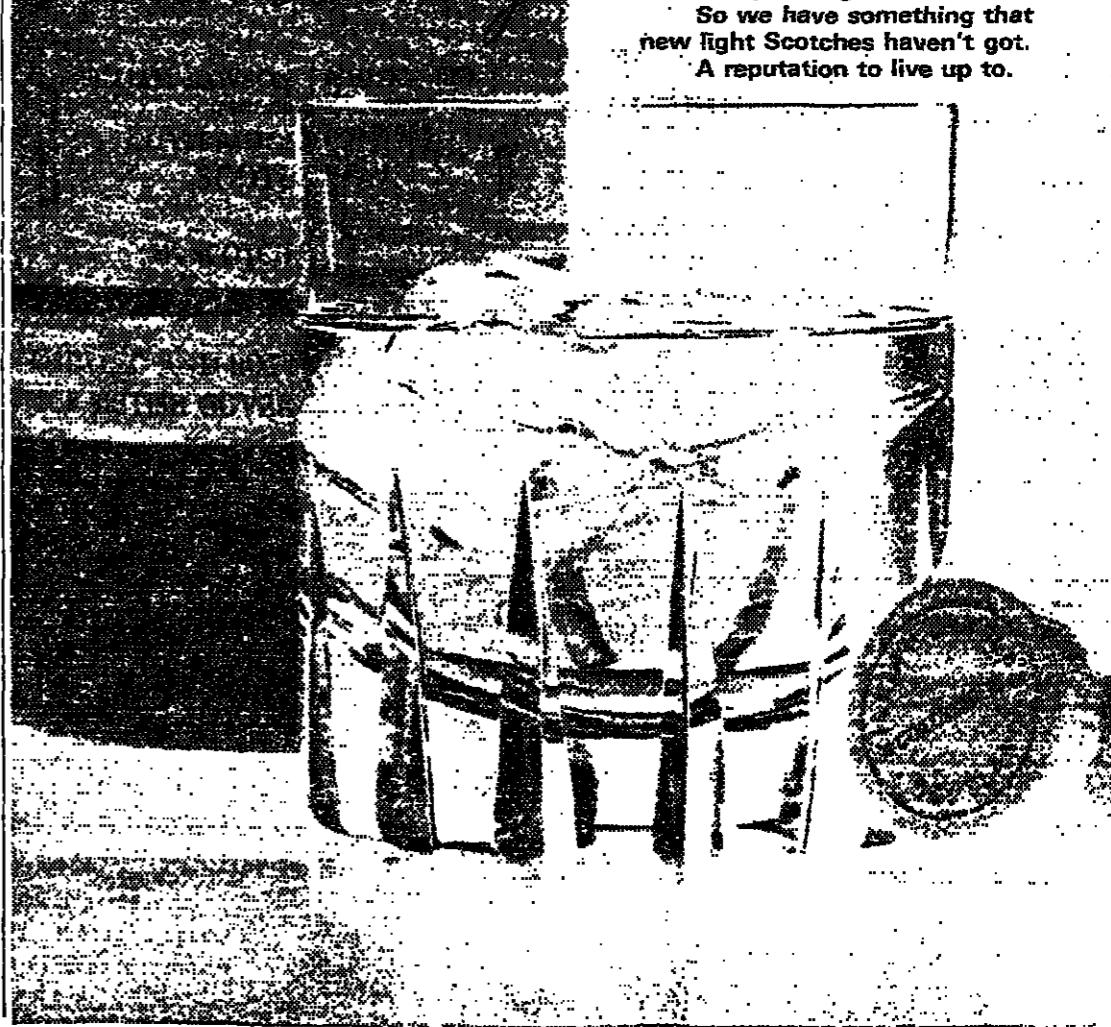
## WILLIAM LAWSON'S First Light

You may think a light Scotch is something of an innovation. Not a bit.

William Lawson first prepared his Light Scotch Whisky over 120 years ago.

So we have something that new light Scotches haven't got.

A reputation to live up to.



## HOLLAND FESTIVAL

## Scholarly Entertainment in Haydn Opera

By David Stevens

AMSTERDAM, July 2.—Scholarship and entertainment are strange bedfellows in opera, but this liaison has been achieved in the Holland Festival's delightful production—the first in almost two centuries—of Haydn's "La Fedela Premiata."

The scholarship is that of H. C. Robbins Landon, the American musicologist who is the composer's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the 20th century. The entertainment, besides coming from Haydn himself, is due largely to the production staged and designed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle.

Both Robbins Landon and the festival are in the forefront of the current Haydn renaissance. The collaboration began in 1959 with the production, jointly with the festival, in Aix-en-Provence, of "Il Mondo della Luna," and continued here during the sixties with "L'Infedeltà Delusa" and "Le Pescatrici." This is somewhat slower than

Haydn's own rate of 13 Italian operas in 20 years, but the business of uncovering and preparing modern performances of these long-forgotten works is more time-consuming than the original efforts of Haydn and his collaborator at Esterhaza, his princely patron's country seat in Hungary.

All Haydn

And in the matter of musical reconstruction, Robbins Landon assured festival visitors that "Fedela Premiata" is all Haydn, not requiring his "creative" intervention to fill in missing parts—as in the case of the earlier "Figsatir."

The opera, which dates from 1780, is one of the composer's "vibe" ones. The overture is already moderately well known as the finale to Symphony No. 73, although here it has trumpet and timpani parts usually dropped in the symphony. The work is also distinguished by the extended, complex and ingenious finales to Acts I and II, as well as numerous startling and en-

chanting strokes of orchestration, such as the muted horn accompaniment for one of the main soprano arias of Act I.

Time and again, arias and ensembles evoke familiar shades and prompt the listener, without indulging in pointless speculation, to note that the enormously successful 1784 Vienna production of "La Fedela Premiata" must certainly have been seen by Mozart shortly before he began work on "The Marriage of Figaro."

Among the things that Haydn never had at Esterhaza was a libretto like "Figaro," and this *dramma pastorale giocoso*—already used by Cimarosa—is the usual bag of confused identities and garbled rustic love affairs, all unraveled by the arrival of Diana, *deus ex machina*, in the one outright comic role, was Renato Capocci, short on voice but long on inventive buffoonery as the cowardly Count Perruchetto.

At the end, Robbins Landon joined the performers for what may have been one of the few curtain calls ever taken by a musicologist in the absence of the composer, not such a bad idea. \*\*\*

The most successful of the earlier Haydn opera revivals—"L'Infedeltà Delusa"—which went from its 1963 Holland Festival production into the repertory of a number of opera houses, has recently been issued on a three-record set by the French firm, Le Chant du



Helen Léoné and Renato Capocci.

Monde. Given the length and complications of many Haydn operas, there is a lot to be said for the chance to hear these works on record. Libretto in hand. These are works that benefit from repetition, and this Haydn Foundation production, under the straightforward and musical

conducting of Antonio de Almeida, is a worthy addition to the symphony series recently begun under the same auspices. The opera proper takes five of the six sides, with the three-movement concert version of the overture and the concert versions of two soprano arias on the sixth side.

## On the Arts Agenda

Beginning this week, chamber music concerts are being given daily at 5:45 p.m. and Thursdays at 8:45 p.m. in the Orangerie of the Château de Sceaux, near Paris. The concerts are organized by the Musée de l'Ile de France. \*\*\*

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The final new production of the Frankfurt Opera season will be, on July 6, Rossini's "Barber of Seville," conducted by Alexander Sander, staged by Imre Moszkowicz and designed by Ekkehard Grüber. \*\*\*

The fall and winter season of the Orchestre de Paris opens

Oct. 1 with a series of concerts under Herbert von Karajan, the program including Honegger's Symphony for Strings and Berio's "Symphonie Fantastique." The season of 14 concert series continues until March 27, with the conductors including Rafael Kubelik (Nov. 18-21), Georg

Solti (Jan. 6-8 with Mahler's Ninth Symphony), Leonard Bernstein (Feb. 11-13 in a Ravel-Berlioz program) and as soloist in Ravel's Piano Concerto in G, Georges Prêtre, Serge Baudo and Alain Lombard.

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## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1970

## FINANCE

### U.K. Reserve Total Has 10th Monthly Gain

Debt Repayments Cut Rate to \$24 Million

By Fred Colemen  
LONDON, July 3 (AP)—Britain's official monetary reserves, which back up the pound sterling, rose by \$10 million (\$24 million) in June to \$116 million (\$2.69 billion), the Treasury announced today.

It was the tenth straight month of gains for British reserves, comprising gold, convertible foreign currency, and since January—Special Drawing Rights in the International Monetary Fund.

So far in 1970, reserves have risen \$10 million despite heavy debt repayments.

#### Sign of Recovery

The steady improvement has been one of the stronger indications of the country's economic recovery since the low—in November, 1967, when the pound was devalued.

The Treasury said reserves rose in June despite these debt repayments:

• \$21 million to the Bank for International Settlements for pre-devaluation loans, the fifth of eight such repayments.

• \$23 million in long-term borrowings and interest from the United States.

The announcement of the reserve gain immediately touched off an improvement in the pound sterling on the foreign exchange markets. It jumped five points to \$2.3938.

But it later dropped to \$2.3935—its lowest level in seven months.

Dealers said part of the fall was for technical reasons but they were at a loss to explain the full extent of the drop. They did point out that sterling has been under pressure for some days because of higher interest rates in the Euro-dollar market.

The London stock market moved higher, despite some easing off toward the close on profit taking. The Financial Times Index of 30 industrials closed up 5 points at 52.0 near the close.

### PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

The newly formed International Association of Financial Executives Institute has elected as its first president Herbert C. Knott, who is now vice-president and controller of International Telephone and Telegraph. Elected secretary of the new group was Marie Hernandes Robles, director of finance of Mexicana Airlines.

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California-based investment firm Mitchell, Jones & Templeton, which recently opened an office in Lausanne, has named Henri L. Barth vice-president and foreign representative.

Henry A. Bertrand, 47, has taken over from Yvon Surdiacon as a president of Elisabeth Ardenne France. Mr. Surdiacon will be responsible for company activities in the Benelux countries.

#### Eurocrats Hope for Dynamism

### Leadership Questions Hover Over New EEC Commission

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, July 2 (UPI)—A new Common Market executive commission, presided over by Italy's Franco Maria Malfatti, took office

today at a critical time for the market.

In a brief ceremony at Common Market headquarters here, outgoing president Jean Rey officially handed over the job of leading Eurocrat to Mr. Malfatti, 43, and formerly Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in Rome.

The commission, the Common Market's top independent body with a considerable say over the market's trade policy, has been reduced from 14 to nine members. Apart from Mr. Malfatti, key members will be France's Raymond Barre and Jean-François Denis, respectively, responsible for monetary affairs and foreign trade, and Holland's Sicco Mansholt, architect of the market's agricultural policy.

#### Hopes for Dynamism

It is widely hoped—not least by many of the 5,000 or so Eurocrats on the commission staff—that the new streamlined commission will provide the political dynamism which has been lacking over the past few years.

After many years of battering by French Gaullists, the commission is struggling to maintain its influence as the "motor" behind the Common Market.

It is in further danger of losing influence if entry negotiations with Britain—formally opened on Tuesday—succeed, and the market is enlarged to include at least ten nations. The commission has already lost the first round, in its role during the negotiations for a political shift.

The political complexion of the new commission is somewhat to the left of the old. New members include Ralf Dahrendorf, ex-minister of state at the West German foreign office and progressive member of the small Liberal Free Democratic party, and Alberto Spinelli, an Italian socialist and well-known "European."

Former West German trade union leader Wilhelm Haferkamp moves up to become a vice-president of the new commission.

Mr. Malfatti himself is regarded as an up-and-coming moderate in Italy's Christian Democratic party. In his first official statement yesterday, he said that progress from a customs union to economic and monetary union requires "a constructive response to the legitimate pressure now being exerted to bring about more effective forms of democratic control and participation by the people. Hence the increasing importance of the role to be played by the European Parliament, political forces, trade unions, opinion groups and the press."

#### South African Sales of Gold to IMF Detailed

WASHINGTON, July 2 (Reuters)—South Africa sold \$17 million worth of gold to the International Monetary Fund in June, bringing its aggregate IMF sales since Dec. 30, 1969, gold pact to \$313.5 million, according to the IMF's monthly statistical release.

In May, South Africa sold \$17.5 million to the fund.

#### U.S. Eurodollar Take

WASHINGTON, July 2 (Reuters)—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches rose \$126 million in the week ended June 24, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. This follows a \$127 million increase the week previous and brings gross liabilities to \$1.69 billion.

#### U.S. Consumer Credit Rises in May

WASHINGTON, July 2 (Reuters)—May consumer installment credit increased \$415 million following a \$295 million increase in April, the Federal Reserve reported today.

It was the largest growth since the \$418 million increase in February and compares with the January increase of \$380 million and an

non-installment credit increased \$18 million following April's \$19 million rise. Most of this increase was in charge accounts which rose \$107 million against a \$22 million April increase.

Total consumer credit outstanding at the end of the month was \$11.85 billion.

**The more you know about classic cars, the more you like the 1936 Rolls-Royce**



**The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's**

Imported from Scotland

### Javits Calls for U.S. Action To Counter 'Liquidity Crisis'

By H. Erich Heinemann

you know, how long can this go on?"

"Instead of ten days [for companies to pay their bills], it's three and one half months," he said.

Meanwhile, leading dealers in commercial paper (unsecured corporate notes that are sold in the open market) tended to take a much more relaxed view of the situation.

They freely concede that the runoff of commercial paper over the midyear date (normally heavy) had been much greater than usual. But they maintained that "it's about at the bottom now."

At the end of May, total commercial paper outstanding came to just under \$40 billion.

One major commercial house put it this way: "The panic, or the crisis, or whatever you want to call it, is over, so far as we're concerned."

Sen. Javits said that the agency that he had in mind would have to be capable of making direct loans where that was essential.

He said, "This will be relatively infrequent. What you need is a guarantee agency essentially."

Payment Slowdown

"I'm hearing on every side," the senator said, "that pay is very slow even from the best customers, and

back-up for brokerage accounts."

"Then," he asserted, "I think we have very seriously to consider some government agency that will give back-up in liquidity to American corporations that require it."

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued on next page.)

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1970 — Stocks and Div. In \$ 100s. First, High Low Last, Chg.

(Continued from preceding page.)

	High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Chg.
387 237 IBM 4.80	378	354	.25	2552	262	2554	254	254	-14
4554 409 Int'l Fr. 50b	24	35	.55	554	544	544	544	544	-14
29 229 Int'l Harv. 1.50	39	224	.23	234	234	234	234	234	-14
174 114 Int'l Indus. 1.20	12	12	.12	124	124	124	124	124	-14
49 49 Int'l Indus. 1.20	12	12	.12	124	124	124	124	124	-14
54 196 Int'l Ind. 1.20	2	214	.214	214	214	214	214	214	-14
145 81 Int'l Min. 1.20	47	94	.14	94	94	94	94	94	-14
77 10 Int'l Min. 20b	28	28	.28	124	124	124	124	124	-14
45 45 Int'l Pack. 1.50	107	107	.107	107	107	107	107	107	-14
62 56 Int'l Pack. 1.50	20	20	.20	55	55	55	55	55	-14
144 56 Int'l Pack. 1.50	2	20	.20	55	55	55	55	55	-14
204 28 Int'l Pack. 1.50	2	20	.20	55	55	55	55	55	-14
204 28 Int'l Pack. 1.50	2	20	.20	55	55	55	55	55	-14
177 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	254	244	244	244	244	-14
60 60 Int'l T&T 1.05	34	34	.34	304	304	304	304	304	-14
197 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
182 104 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
192 104 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
203 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
195 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
196 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
197 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
198 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
199 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
200 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
201 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
202 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
203 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
204 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
205 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
206 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
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217 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
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227 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
228 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
229 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
230 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
231 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
232 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
233 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
234 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
235 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
236 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
237 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
238 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
239 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
240 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
241 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
242 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
243 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
244 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
245 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
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247 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
248 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
249 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	304	-14
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251 114 Int'l T&T 1.05	478	27	.27	304	304	304	304	3	

## American Stock Exchange Trading

1970 — Stocks \$100s.										1970 — Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$										1970 — Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$												
Net	High.	Low.	Div.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Last.	Chg's	Net	High.	Low.	Div.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Last.	Chg's	Net	High.	Low.	Div.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Last.	Chg's			
7/4 3% AbertoP. 131	3	4	4	316	4	344	3	—	+1	2/2 5/4 AbertoP. 131	18	616	626	612	514	514	514	514	514	+1	7/4 5/4 AbertoP. 131	3	4	4	316	4	344	3	—	+1		
6 2 Acme Finc. 11	3	3	3	222	2	222	2	—	+1	1/2 5/4 Acme Finc. 11	9	816	824	824	824	824	824	824	824	+1	7/4 5/4 Acme Finc. 11	3	3	3	222	2	222	2	—	+1		
5/26 2/4 Acme Finc. 11	3	3	3	222	2	222	2	—	+1	1/2 5/4 Acme Finc. 11	9	816	824	824	824	824	824	824	824	+1	7/4 5/4 Acme Finc. 11	3	3	3	222	2	222	2	—	+1		
15/4 5/4 Adm Int'l. 30	6	5	5	516	5	516	5	—	+1	1/2 5/4 Adm Int'l. 30	5	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	+1	7/4 5/4 Adm Int'l. 30	6	5	5	516	5	516	5	—	+1		
13/4 5/4 Aeropilot. 30	3	6	6	104	10	10	10	—	+1	1/2 5/4 Aeropilot. 30	10	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	+1	7/4 5/4 Aeropilot. 30	3	6	6	104	10	10	10	—	+1		
15/4 5/4 Aerotex. 10	4	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	—	+1	1/2 5/4 Aerotex. 10	2	474	474	474	474	474	474	474	474	+1	7/4 5/4 Aerotex. 10	4	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	+1
10/25 5/4 Aerostar. 51	16	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	—	+1	1/2 5/4 Aerostar. 51	1	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	+1	7/4 5/4 Aerostar. 51	16	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	+1
7/4 5/4 Aerox. 10	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	—	+1	1/2 5/4 Aerox. 10	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	7/4 5/4 Aerox. 10	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	+1	
17/4 5/4 AEC Corp. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	+1	1/2 5/4 AEC Corp. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	7/4 5/4 AEC Corp. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	
3/26 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	+1	1/2 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	7/4 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	
3/26 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	+1	1/2 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	7/4 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	
3/26 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	+1	1/2 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	7/4 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	
3/26 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	+1	1/2 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	7/4 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	
3/26 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	+1	1/2 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	7/4 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	
3/26 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	+1	1/2 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	7/4 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	
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3/26 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	+1	1/2 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	7/4 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	
3/26 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	+1	1/2 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	7/4 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	
3/26 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	+1	1/2 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	7/4 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	
3/26 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	+1	1/2 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	7/4 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	
3/26 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	+1	1/2 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	7/4 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	
3/26 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	+1	1/2 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	7/4 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	
3/26 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	+1	1/2 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	7/4 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	
3/26 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	+1	1/2 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	7/4 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	
3/26 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	+1	1/2 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	7/4 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1	
3/26 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	+1	1/2 5/4 AEC Prod. 40	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+1											

## American Stock Exchange Trading

1970 — Stocks and High. Low. Div. In \$		1970 — Stocks and High. Low. Div. In \$		1970 — Stocks and High. Low. Div. In \$		1970 — Stocks and High. Low. Div. In \$	
Stk.	Stk.	Stk.	Stk.	Stk.	Stk.	Stk.	Stk.
(Continued from preceding page.)							
32% 18 Simplex Wire 2 24.14 24.04 24.05 14	57% 275 Sheller Ind 14 21.4 21.5 21.5 14	61% 28 Tel Ed 14.25 21.5 20 20 14	314 194 Unisys Corp 2 17.4 17.4 17.4 17.4	124 78 Whistler 20 7 9 9 9 14	194 96 Wilson Co 20 7 7 7 7 14	194 96 Wilson Co 20 7 7 7 7 14	46+ 16
37% 19 SimeOil 2 20 22 23 22.50 14	61% 276 Spain Cr 46 22.4 22.5 22.5 14	23 24 Tel. Co. 20 7 14.94 14.94 14.94+ 14	214 194 US Systems 2 17.4 17.4 17.4 17.4	22 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	214 95 Wilson Wt 7 4 4 4 16	214 95 Wilson Wt 7 4 4 4 16	46+ 16
15% 20 Sittin SmRgs 1 7.16 7.16 7.16 14	62% 277 Star Prec 11 19.8 19.8 19.8 14	23 25 Tel. Resch 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	76 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	76 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
21% 21 SkaggsDr 400 3 20.96 20.96 20.96 14	63% 278 Stern Met 25 16 16 16 14	23 26 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	124 78 Whistler 20 7 3 3 3 14	124 78 Whistler 20 7 3 3 3 14	9+ 16
24% 22 Skid Steer 24 27 27 27 14	64% 279 Stern Shop 30 16 16 16 14	23 27 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	22 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	22 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
26% 23 Skid Steer 1.75 27 27 27 14	65% 280 Stetco 10 16 16 16 14	23 28 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	23 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	23 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
28% 24 Skid Steer 1.75 27 27 27 14	66% 281 Summit Ora 4 16 16 16 14	23 29 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	24 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	24 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
29% 25 Skid Steer 1.45 27 27 27 14	67% 282 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 30 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	25 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	25 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
32% 30 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	68% 283 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 31 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	26 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	26 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
33% 31 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	69% 284 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 32 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	27 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	27 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
34% 32 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	70% 285 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 33 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	28 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	28 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
35% 33 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	71% 286 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 34 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	29 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	29 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
36% 34 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	72% 287 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 35 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	30 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	30 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
37% 35 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	73% 288 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 36 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	31 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	31 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
38% 36 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	74% 289 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 37 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	32 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	32 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
39% 37 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	75% 290 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 38 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	33 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	33 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
40% 38 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	76% 291 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 39 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	34 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	34 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
41% 39 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	77% 292 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 40 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	35 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	35 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
42% 40 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	78% 293 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 41 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	36 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	36 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
43% 41 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	79% 294 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 42 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	37 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	37 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
44% 42 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	80% 295 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 43 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	38 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	38 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
45% 43 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	81% 296 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 44 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	39 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	39 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
46% 44 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	82% 297 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 45 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	40 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	40 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
47% 45 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	83% 298 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 46 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	41 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	41 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
48% 46 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	84% 299 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 47 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	42 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	42 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
49% 47 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	85% 300 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 48 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	43 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	43 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
50% 48 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	86% 301 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16 14	23 49 Tel. Tele 28 17.94 17.94 17.94 14	134 194 Unisys 30 1 14.96 14.96 14.96 14	1 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	44 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	44 2 2 Whistler Wt 72 214 214 214 214	9+ 16
51% 49 Skid Steer 1.19 27 27 27 14	87% 302 Sun Elec 40 16 16 16						



## BOOKS

### PLEASE TOUCH

*A Guided Tour of the Human Potential Movement*

By Jane Howard. McGraw-Hill. 271 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Vivian Gornick

COMING at a time when every act of faith necessary to life was beginning to fail, the discovery that we were distorted, almost from birth, by the unbearable, and unconscious, clash between the grasp of nature and the restrictions of culture, made psychoanalysis seem almost like the Second Coming. Hungry for salvation, men and women turned toward the famous "talking cure." Those failing acts of faith, however, had originated in a rapidly increasing cultural disintegration. Classical analysts, faced continually with patients announcing: "Doctor, I can't feel," began to conclude that they were being called on to treat a social illness, not a personal aberration. Patients came to think that psychoanalysis was at fault, and that another form of therapy would come closer to the truth. Ultimately, a wild proliferation of psychotherapies sprang up, resembling, undoubtedly, the madness that must have been classical Greece on the eve of her death when life and philosophy having failed, philosophical systems began to multiply like rabbits.

She goes as a journalist: the quintessential American occupation. And indeed: she is six, friendly curious and in no time at all she's bouncing off the walls. These people are attacking her! "Why are you so uptight? Why do you wear those awful glasses? Why is your smile so nervous and prim? When was the last time you had a Peak Experience? Why did you utter that polite inanity, you couldn't possibly feel that way toward him now? What the hell is going on here? But she sticks with it all and after a while, in spite of herself, she begins to respond to what is happening around her, and within her. But the truth is that I, for one, was unable to believe her, except two or three times. She seldom conveyed to me that mysterious transformation from sensation into emotion that is the substance of genuine experience and that is, supposedly, at the heart of encounter therapy.

Miss Howard's style is light irony. When she is good, her irony does indeed convey these depths of feeling that can be borne only through the distancing action of self-mockery; when she is bad it becomes formalized archness, witty but superficial. What one feels strongly here is that Miss Howard put one foot in, got scared and pulled out—lastingly tying everything up quickly without getting to the heart of the matter, which is what most journalism is.

With all that—would you believe it?—Jane Howard still emerges as a decent, likable, sincerely concerned person, and at the end she suddenly pulls both the strands of her own experience together with the strands of the experiment that is encounter therapy in a way that makes a great leap somehow, toward integration. In defending encounter therapy in the final chapter against its more virulent opponents, she seems, rather heroically, to be suddenly understanding all the ways in which she has actually been touched by the experience, and in that moment she does more to put in sweet proportion the powers and the failings of the dramatic method than all that came before. Perhaps, in the end, that is the whole point.

Vivian Gornick's articles on the new therapies, women's liberation and other subjects appear regularly in the Village Voice. She wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

STOCKHOLM, July 3.—Italian contenders William Sainino and Ezio Zanasi increased their lead to 343 points, in world pair championship play yesterday. The leading scores after day 122 out of a scheduled 368 boards were: Sainino and Zanasi, 12,480; Derek Rimington and Bob Rowlands of London, second with 12,127; Eric Bubash and Peter Manhardt of Austria, third with 12,122; Benito Ganzo and Federico Mayer of Rome, fourth with 11,749; Jonathan Canuso and Claude Rodriguez of London, fifth with 11,730.

It was not easy to hit on a satisfactory game contract with the North-South hands. In five diamonds, there are three obvious losers, and three no-trump is worse. Four hearts, with a four-three trump fit, has some chance of success, and some pain reached that contract.

In this diagrammed auction, not from the pairs competition, South's final bid was a trifle aggressive. With an aceless hand, and the possibility of finding only three trumps in the dummy, he should have been content to invite game by bidding either three diamonds or three clubs.

West led the spade king, and East encouraged by playing the ten. West now had to find a brilliant defense, and he rose to the occasion. He cashed the spade queen and led a third spade. Against this gift of a ruff and -discard South was helpless.

He ruffed in dummy, to preserve his own trump length, and led a diamond. He could not afford to draw trumps at once for fear of losing control while the defenders still held the diamond ace.

NORTH (D)  
♦ J 4  
♥ A J 3  
♦ Q 10 6 5 2  
♣ A J 7

WEST EAST  
♦ K Q 9 8 6 ♦ A 10 7 2  
♥ 10 8 7 2 ♥ 6 4  
♦ A 7 ♦ 8 3  
♣ 10 4 ♣ Q 8 6 5 3

SOUTH  
♦ 5 3  
♥ K Q 9 5  
♦ K J 9 4  
♣ 9 3

Neither side was vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♡ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 4 ♡ Pass  
Pass Pass  
West led the spade king.

Solution to Previous Puzzles  
DIOLE LIETON AFAR  
ELIAN ELATE MONT  
NIPS GOT IT AONE  
EVE HOPE CHEST  
BEELDAME OSSETTO  
ARU FALSETTO  
ASH PIT RIA DOWU  
DIE STRANDS CDE  
ALIAS OAT YOMLER  
GALORENT FBI  
ESTORYN BIASING  
SKINFLINT NURK  
ALDO ALONG AFRO  
BURR SURGE NESS  
EXES TENOR TRES

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**DENUC**  
C E N U C

**GRAVE**  
G R A V E

**SERBIC**  
S E R B I C

**MIRVEN**  
M I R V E N



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find the SURPRISE ANSWER key: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: DITTY COWER GRAVEN APEICE

Answer: Ready to eat—RIPE

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	46	Long time	21	Cultivates
1	Southern tree	47	Pennsylvania event of 1794	
5	Amontillado containers	25	Witches	
10	Charity	55	Ingredient of	
14	Waugh	56	Down	
15	Chianti country	57	Baseball	
16	Bell sound	58	brothers	
17	Equator	59	Common skink	
18	Hebrew temple platform	60	Complication	
19	Brown ore	61	Soap plant	
20	Salinger	62	Emulate a willow	
22	Zyndler or	63	Withered	
23	Tarpan	27	Bouquet	
26	Throb	30	Southwest	
27	French clarinet	31	mountain range	
28	Composer Off	32	Bit of poetry	
29	Bed, in Paris	34	Fished	
40	Ampler	41	Path for a	
41	Hardy plant of Europe	42	teetotaller	
42	Glazed	43	British duties	
44	Double	44	ended in 1846	
45	Keg wood	45	Diluted	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14				15					16			
17				18					19			
20			21						22			
									23			
25	26	27							28	29		
33									34			
36									35			
39									36			
42									43			
47	48	49							44			
55									45			
58									46			
61									47			

# Rosewall Ends Taylor's Upsets; Will Meet Newcombe in Final

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 3 (UPI)—At long last Ken Rosewall is in another Wimbledon final. Sixteen years after he first made it, the 35-year-old Australian snapped Roger Taylor's amazing upset streak and will meet countryman John Newcombe in Saturday's.

In wretched conditions, with a northwest wind blowing up clouds of dust, Rosewall won 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3 over the battle-browned Britisher with all England glued to any means of communication.

In an anticlimax, Newcombe thrashed Andres Gimeno of Spain in straight sets, taking the first two, 6-3, 6-5, in 40 minutes and, after a delay for rain, mopping up the third, 6-0, in 14 minutes.

And so little Ken, still fit and sharp as in his teen-age days when he took the world by storm, becomes the oldest man in a Wimbledon final since the immortal William T. Tilden reached this stage in 1920 at the age of 37.

3d Time for Rosewall

It's the third final for Rosewall over the years. He was beaten in four sets by both Janslav Drobný in 1954 and Lew Hoad in 1956. And the third for Newcombe too, who won it in 1967 and lost to Rod Laver a year ago.

On center court, the tension was tremendous. The little man with the impeccable strokes pitted against the fierce southpaw server who had stunned world champion Laver in four sets and upset ninth-seeded Clark Graebner in three. After those masterpieces, anything was possible.

It started quietly and hotted up as it went along. At four-three, Rosewall struck. Two spinning backhands put him 30-40. Again he swung, and Taylor, lunging, veered into the net. Ken had the first set, sealing an ace in the corner for 6-3.

**Crowd Exploses in Delight**

They were at 4-5, 40-30 in the second, Rosewall serving. A volley

hit near the baseline was uncalled and it developed later unsighted. The crowd and Rosewall thought the game was over. The umpire announced from the chair, "The linesman has decided the ball was out." It unsettled Ken. He bobbed a volley and hit a setup for Taylor. Roger drilled it into the clear and had the second, set, 6-4, as the crowd exploded in delight.

**Wind a Factor**

"I will have to serve fantastically well to win," Taylor had said before the match. The wind was bothering his throwup, and Rosewall had the range. They were at three-all in the fourth when again the line judge missed a Rosewall ball near the line. It was called out. It didn't seem to matter. Rosewall had three games running, characteristically banging that backhand into a far corner for the match.

"I had a plan of action," said Taylor. "It was to play to his backhand. It's not so fearsome," Taylor reconsidered. "It's a great shot, hit clean and hard. I'm trying to pretend that it doesn't hurt to me. But it hurts like hell. It hits you when you're alone."

Newcombe had a romp. He has the most penetrating serve in the game, and he didn't let it once against Gimeno. The Spaniard hit some automatic shots that had the crowd in ecstasy, but he missed a bit more under the pressure of Newcombe's bludgeoning strokes and volleys. Just three points were allowed Andres. Regrettably he lost them all.

"He was nervous," said Newcombe later. "And Ken may be. Time is running out for him."

Bille Jean and Rose Casals, doubles champions here in 1966 and 1968, reached the finals by defeating Karen Krantzke and Kerry Melville, 6-3, 3-6, and will meet Virginia Wade and Françoise Durr, victory twice over Helen Gourlay of Australia and Pat Walken of South Africa, 6-4, 6-6, 6-3.

And tomorrow Billie Jean meets Margaret Court for the women's title.

**Open Davis Cup Is Rejected Again**

LONDON, July 2 (UPI)—A move to throw open the Davis Cup tennis tournament to contract professional players was defeated at the annual meetings of the Davis Cup nations today.

The meeting, held behind closed doors, did agree however, that any player who is not a touring pro—as defined by the International Lawn Tennis Federation rules—and who accepts the authority of his national association qualifies.

This means that players who play for cash, but are not contracted with the pro troupe—who control the bulk of the world's top players—can represent their country, but the likes of Rod Laver and Co. cannot.

Critics of this policy argue that the Davis Cup competition is rapidly diminishing in status because of the exclusion of most of the world's top players.

## Wimbledon Sums

### Men's Singles

Ken Rosewall, Australia, 4; Roger Taylor, Britain, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3; John Newcombe, Australia, 4; Andres Gimeno, Spain, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

### Women's Doubles

Françoise Durr, France and Virginia Wade, Britain; D. Helen Gourlay, Australia and Pat Walken, South Africa, 6-4, 6-6, 6-3.

Bille Jean King, Los Angeles, Calif., and Rose Casals, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Karen Krantzke, Australia, and Kerry Melville, Australia, 6-2, 6-6.

### Mixed Doubles

Fourth Round—Alice McDevitt and Miss Olga Russia, 4; Ray Edele and Miss Kerry Harris, Australia, 4-6, 6-4.

## Merckx Regains Lead At 6th Leg of Tour

VALENCIENNES, France, July 2 (UPI)—Belgian cyclist Roger de Vlaeminck came from behind in the final seconds today to edge out a huge lead pack of sprinters as he won the sixth lap of the Tour de France.

Defending champion Eddy Merckx won the coveted yellow jersey as overall leader of the tour back from Faemino teammate Italo Zilioli of Italy. Merckx finished far ahead of the Italian in the 103 and Jay Silvester in the discus with a distance of 209 feet 6 3/4 inches.

Martin Liquori of Villanova, one of America's top milers, finished third in the 1,500-meter race, behind Franco Arsete of Italy, who won in 3:39.1, and Gianni del Buono of Italy. Liquori ran 3:39.3.

Merckx gained its quarter-

final berth with a 3 3/4-length win over Dearby in eight minutes.

Dearby, who yesterday predicted

he had no hope in the diamond

sculls, did his best to pull off an up-

set but Britain's Olympic sculler

Ken Dwan, easily beat him.

In other action, the Dutch student crew Aspir from Groningen, cared through with another fast time of 7:04 in the Ladies Plate.

Britain's Durham University were the losers in the quarter final by three lengths.

Joachim Melssener of West Ger-

many, favorite in the diamond

sculls, made short work of Irish champion Sean Drue and faces Britain's Roger Croome in the semi-finals.

In the silver goblets, Harmut Schreiter and Manfred Schmidroth of S.C. Dynamo of East Berlin and Australian pair-oars champions George Lewis and Jeff Watt from Geelong, both got through to the semi-finals.

There have been more failures than successes among world-class trackmen who tried pro football. Currently, Tommie Smith, who with John Carlos raised a black-gloved fist on the awards stand at Mexico City in 1968, is hanging on with the Cincinnati Bengals.

Carlos has agreed to terms with the Philadelphia Eagles.

Bob Hayes, an Olympic gold

medalist winner of 1964, is an

all pro-performer with the Dallas Cowboys. He is having con-

tract trouble and on Monday

threatened to exercise the op-

tion clause so he could become

a free agent next season.

The Chaps have had their sights set on the Colonels' second-year division of the Professional Golfers Association prohibit its members from participating in

the Chaps' No. 1 draft choice, Bob Craft of Kentucky.

They figured Moore would be an even trade for Craft, who signed with the Colonels, after saying he did not want to play for the Dallas-based team.

The Colonels balked and the American Basketball Association Commissioner, Jack Dolph, resolved the dispute by ordering the Colonels to give the Chaps a forward, Jim Ligon, a reserve center, Bud Olsen, and a 1971 second-round draft choice.

Yesterday, Ligon and Olsen were traded back to Kentucky, along with the Chaps leading scorer for the last three years, Chicy Powell, for Moore and the same draft choice.

A new \$10,000 tournament, the Bahama Islands Open, has been added to the annual tour of professional golfers, it was announced today.

Joseph C. Dey Jr., commissioner of the PGA tournament players' division, said the tourney will be played Dec. 10-13 at the King's Inn and Golf Club, Freeport. A \$5,000 pro-am on Dec. 9 will precede the tourney.

## Golf Tour Adds Bahama Tourney

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CAUGHT IN RUNDOWN—Los Angeles Dodger Wes Parker finds momentary safety behind umpire as he is being pursued by an unidentified female fan during game against Houston. She caught him, kissed him and returned to stands.

## Denny Is Overwhelmed By Stadium Reception

DETROIT, July 2 (NYT)—Denny McLain returned to baseball last night after a four-month suspension for "bookmaking activities" and received two standing ovations from a sellout crowd of 53,863, the largest in Tiger Stadium in nine years.

He also pitched five and one-third innings for the Detroit Tigers before the New York Yankees knocked him out of the box with three home runs and five other hits for a 5-3 lead. But he had the final satisfaction of seeing his teammates tie the game with two runs in the seventh and win it 6-5 with one in the 11th.

Though the outcome was something of an anticlimax once McLain had left, it was unusually gallant to the Yankees. Don Wert opened the 11th by striking out, but was safe when the ball skipped past the catcher. He took second on Horace Clarke's third error of the night, made third on a bunt and scored on Mickey Stanley's single to center.

McLain, \$400,000 in debt at the age of 26 after a series of business failures, went back on the Tiger payroll earlier yesterday at \$85,000 a year. His return was made formal by a telegram message from the Commissioner of Baseball, Bowie Kuhn, who suspended him Feb. 19 during a federal grand jury inquiry into gambling.

Any doubts about his reception by the public were dispelled when McLain stepped into the batting cage at 6:19 and took his pre-game swings to loud cheers from the early arrivals. When McLain warmed up 15 minutes before game time, he was welcomed back by a standing ovation and when he walked to the mound to face the Yankees, he got another.

Any doubts about his comeback as a pitcher, though, were delayed for a few innings—chiefly because

he worked creditably and even

outlasted Gary Wadlewski, the Yankee starter.

It was a bit wild at the outset, but retired the first three Yankees batters—and received another ovation from the crowd. Before he left in the sixth inning, he delivered 86 pitches (89 balls and 57 strikes), allowed three home runs, two doubles and three singles walked nobody and struck out two.

It was the first time McLain had pitched since last Sept. 27, when he won his 24th game of the season, one year after he had won 31 for the "Tigers" champion team.

The Yankees began to foreshorten McLain's debut, though, in the second inning when White opened with a double to right-center and scored on a single by Court Ebley. An inning later, Jerry Kenney hit the two-out, 1-and-1 pitch just into the right-field seats and they were even at 2-2.

One inning after that, again with two outs, Thurman Munson drove McLain's first pitch into the left-field seats to give the Yankees the lead. But in the home half, the Tigers tied it again and might have gone ahead except for a double play that Kenney started with the bases loaded.

So the score was 3-3 and then the end came for McLain in the sixth. Bobby Murcer signaled it by bombing the 2-and-0 pitch on the roof in right field and one out later Danny Cater doubled and Ebley singled, putting the Yankees two runs ahead and putting Daryl Patterson in the game for McLain.

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## Observer

## Blue Ribbon Report

**WASHINGTON.** After the President's expansion of the war into Cambodia had created intense controversy throughout the country, President Nixon announced that he would look into the Cambodian invasion at the end of June and report to the people.

We now have Nixon's findings and they completely justify the President's decision to invade Cambodia in the first place. The Nixon report does not say so in as many words, but it strongly suggests that the President's Baker

knowing all this, had agreed to get involved with the report.

"When the President first asked him to do the report," Smith said, "President Nixon said it was out of the question."

"What changed his mind?"

"The President told him there was no one else in the country to whom he could turn with complete confidence."

Smith said that before Nixon took on the assignment, however, he insisted on one condition.

"What was that?"

"He wanted to be assured that the Army would give him all the information it wanted him to have."

The President hesitated at this point. He explained to Nixon that the Army had various sorts of information to give investigators. On any given occasion, for example, it had information proving that the campaign had been brilliantly successful, as well as information proving that it would require just one more surgically precise operation to turn the corner.

By giving the Army freedom to supply the President information of its own choice, the President noted, Nixon might very well come up with a report indicating that one more surgically precise operation would be essential to success in Cambodia.

Since he was already committed to withdrawing American troops by June 30, the President explained to Nixon, that sort of report would be misleading in a most embarrassing way.

"I see," said President Nixon. "Well, if there is one thing I won't be associated with, it's a misleading report."

"By George, you've got it!" President Nixon cried. "I think you've got it!"

Was the President pleased with Nixon's report? "What he told me," Smith said, "was, I'd like that fellow to do all my reports."

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Smith was asked why Nixon,

said that yes, Nixon had always realized that he would be under intense pressure from the White House to bring in a favorable report on the Cambodian venture.

"President Nixon realized when he took on the study that reporting on a presidential policy decision of such a controversial nature would place him in a very delicate position," Smith said. "President Nixon knew that if he found the President's policy a disaster, he would be vulnerable to bitter criticism from the administration."

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